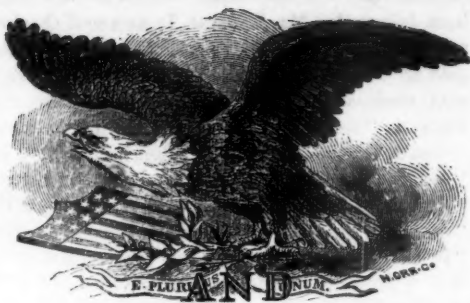


ARMY



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BELLIGERENT breezes come from the North. On both sides of the Canadian border, according to Dame Rumor, trouble is brewing. On the one hand, the Fenians are frisky in Western Canada; on the other, there is a mysterious story of "HANCOCK'S corps" rendezvousing in Maine, on account of a British lieutenant with a squad of marines crossing into Maine, and there pursuing deserters. As is usual in such cases, there is but a small glow of fire under startling volumes of smoke. And, indeed, the news created little excitement. In general, it may be remarked that we here are so accustomed not only to wars, but to rumors of wars, that stories of military movements will not easily gain credence, unless the facts actually warrant.

In the first place, as to the alleged trouble in Maine. According to the *Hartford Courant*, a "semi-official" authority said that trouble is brewing on the Canada border, arising from the desertion of British soldiers. A lieutenant in her Majesty's army crossed with a company of marines from Canada into Maine, for the purpose of arresting several deserters. Upon their arrival on "neutral soil," the marines would not acknowledge the authority of their commanding officer, declared themselves free, and refused to return with him. Application was made to the United States authorities to have the men given up, which was refused, and it was stated that there was danger of an outbreak. The authorities at Washington were advised, and HANCOCK'S corps was ordered to rendezvous in Maine. Such was the story. The movements of troops on which it was based, or, rather, by which it is supported, are remarkably few thus far. "HANCOCK'S corps" is a very small corps indeed, and could more appropriately be called a brigade, or, at most, a division. On the 12th, the Hartford company (B) of the Fifth Veteran Reserve regiment, 78 men strong, set out from Hartford, passing through Boston on the 13th, and arriving at Augusta, Maine, whither they were ordered, the next day. On the 14th, two companies of the Second regiment of the same corps, under command of Major TARLOFF, which have hitherto been quartered at the barracks in Albany, were sent to Burlington, Vermont, en route, as was supposed, for Maine. Two causes were given for the movement of this grand force of three companies—one, "to prevent the Fenians from invading Canada;" the other, to prevent the British soldiers from capturing deserters this side of the northeastern boundary. But there is a third possibility which also should receive enumeration—the possibility that these troops were merely sent for the purpose of relieving companies ordered to be mustered out. Similar movements have taken place before for this anti-warlike purpose; but they were not then noticed, much less misinterpreted into the beginning of another war.

The Veteran Reserve Corps is fast disappearing. The following companies, having expressed their desire to be discharged from the military service, have been mustered out, in accordance with the recent

order from the War Department:—A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, of the Twelfth regiment Veteran Reserves; B, C, D, E, I, and K, of the Twenty-fourth; B, C, D, E, and F, of the Fourteenth; C and H, of the Eighteenth, and Company D, of the Seventh. Rolls of other detachments desirous of being mustered out are in course of preparation. The Seventh and Twelfth regiments, Veteran Reserves, in anticipation of their being mustered out of service, were on Saturday relieved from duty about the PRESIDENT'S house and Departments by Companies F and H, Fourth United States artillery, which moved into the city from one of the forts east of Benning's Bridge, and have taken for quarters the barracks on Seventeenth street, south of the War Department, lately occupied by the Seventh and Twelfth regiments. All of the military detectives in the Department of Washington have been discharged. They also belonged to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and were mustered out with their companies. Of course, there will be no more necessity for a force of military detectives. The enlisted men of the corps now on detached service as clerks at the various headquarters who desire to be mustered out, are relieved by men of the Eighth regiment, HANCOCK'S corps. At Cairo, on the 13th, an inspection of ten companies of the Eighth and Fifteenth regiments of the Veteran Reserves, comprising the garrison at that post, is said to have shown that all the privates, except three, wish to be mustered out, while all the officers, except one, desire to remain in the service. The Sixth regiment of HANCOCK'S corps has reported to General AUGUR, and is relieving the detachments of the Veteran Reserve Corps which are to be mustered out, and is now performing guard duty at the various posts in the city. It is difficult to tell how many men will be left in the corps after all the inspections for muster-out have been concluded. But, probably, that number will be larger than has been hitherto expected—large enough, certainly, to form a distinctive organization, if one is desired. It is reported that eighty-five per cent. of the 640 officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have been wounded in battle, some of them as many as seven times; five per cent. have become disabled from other causes, and ten per cent. from disease contracted in the line of duty; ninety-one have undergone amputation, and there were eight dissections of the arm. The Secretary of War has notified the Quartermaster-General that officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps mustered out under General Orders No. 155, who held commissions on the 3d of March, 1865, will be allowed the three months' pay proper authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1863. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has made a decision relative to pay, in the case of a soldier transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps agreeably to General Order of the Provost-Marshal-General, dated April 28, 1865, and subsequently mustered out by General Order No. 116, Adjutant-General's Office, 1865. Application was made for the balance of recruit bounty. The Comptroller decides that, as he was discharged by reason of the close of the war, he is entitled to the balance bounty the same as though he had remained with his regiment—the fact of his being transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and discharged from that organization not affecting his right to the bounty to which he was entitled under his enlistment. In the case of a representative substitute for a person not liable to draft, it is held that the former is entitled to the same bounty as other recruits enlisted at the same time and for like proceeds of services.

In Naval circles, there is much discussion concerning the orders falsely reported to have been sent to the Portsmouth Navy Yard to have fit for sea as soon as possible the iron-clad *Passaconaway*, now on the stocks, and also the steamers *Minnesota*, *Maratanza*, and *Galena*. The FARRAGUT court-martial is still considering the case of CRAVEN. The documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Navy are in print. They contain a full history of all Naval operations along the Southern coast, with maps and charts. The estimates for the next fiscal year of this Department will be twenty-three million dollars.

It is stated from an official source that the Army of the United States has not been reduced as low as seems to have been supposed. Its full and available strength exceeds 180,000 men, of which about half is on each side of the Mississippi River. The list of the general officers to be mustered out still remains unpublished, but doubtless the suspense of those whose fate is involved, will soon be relieved. The various military prisons throughout the United States are clearing out as rapidly as possible by direction of the War Department. Within ten days, more than fifty enlisted men, convicted by court-martial upon various charges and sentenced to imprisonment, have been released and mustered out of the service. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that matured and unpaid installments due to soldiers in case of their decease shall be paid over to their heirs whether residing in this or foreign countries. Heretofore only the back pay proper has been paid to the parents of deceased soldiers residing in Europe; but the decision of the Second Comptroller directs the payment of bounties which may be due to the heirs of the deceased soldiers, whether residing in this or any other country.

In the Department of Washington, Major-General AUGUR has issued an order directing that hereafter no colored men shall be whipped, under any law of Virginia, within the limits of his Department. The Provost-Judge at Alexandria is directed to notify the proper civil authorities to this effect, and if necessary, he will call upon the post commander to prevent the infliction of any such punishment. Lately, the Judge of one of the civil courts sentenced a negro to be publicly whipped under the old Virginia code. General AUGUR promptly annulled the disgraceful sentence. The detachment of the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers on duty at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., has been relieved by two companies of General DENT'S command (garrison of Washington), and will take post at Soldiers' Rest, in Washington.

In the Department of the East, Secretary STANTON has changed the name of Fort Richmond, on Staten Island, at the Narrows, to Fort Wadsworth, in honor of the gallant hero who fell at the head of his troops in the battle of the Wilderness. Orders were issued from the Paymaster-General's office, a few days ago, to General LESLIE, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East, directing him to order the following-named additional Paymasters to close up accounts, turn over funds and prepare for muster out: Messrs. HAYWOOD, EVANS, HAPGOOD, HOLMAN, HOYT, DYE, DEWEY, THAYER, STOMS and VAN ALSTYNE. This makes twelve officers of the Pay Corps in the Eastern Department mustered out of service within the last two weeks. Similar deductions have been

made in the various other departments. The entire additional corps will be abolished or merged into the regular department by the first of the new year. Paymasters McBLAIR and OAKLEY have resigned. Brevet Colonel C. S. TRIPPER, Brevet Colonel W. J. SLOAN, Surgeons United States Army, and Brevet Colonel A. H. HOFF, Surgeon United States Volunteers, have been appointed a Board to act in conjunction with Dr. J. B. JONES, Health Officers of Brooklyn, and Drs. JOHN SWINBURN and LEWIS A. SAYRE of New York, to examine and report fully upon the most desirable location for a hospital on the Government lands at Sandy Hook. The selection will be made with due reference to the safety of our troops, stationed there engaged in the construction of fortifications.

Brevet Major-General BARNUM, the newly-elected State Prison Inspector in New York, left Syracuse on the 13th, for Boston, to assume the duties of his new command in the Eastern Department, including the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont.

In General TERRY's Department of Virginia, the Eighth Maine, under Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. TRUE, has arrived at Fortress Monroe from Richmond. They were at first stationed at Camp Hamilton, preparatory to assisting the Regular troops in garrison duty, until the latter are otherwise reinforced. The detachment of the Ninth Vermont which has been for some time past on duty at Suffolk, has been withdrawn to Portsmouth, where all the regiment is now concentrated under Lieutenant-Colonel SELIGSON. The *Albatross* brought about 100 recruits for the Regular companies inside of the Fort. On the 12th, the Twenty-second colored troops sailed from the Fort to New York. There are five New York regiments at present in this Department—the Twentieth New York State Militia, or Eightieth Volunteers, doing guard duty in Richmond; the Forty-first New York Volunteers, stationed at Amelia Court-House; the Ninety-sixth New York, at Fredericksburgh; the One Hundred and Third, at Amelia Court-House; and the Fourth Provisional cavalry, formerly the old First New York Mounted Rifles, at City Point. On the 11th, workmen from Washington commenced removing the track and iron of the Government Railroad between Fort Monroe and Hampton, when the work was suspended by order of General MILES. On the same day, according to the *Herald* correspondent, the shaft of the sunken iron-clad *Merrimac*, fifty feet long and fifteen inches through, was taken out and removed to the Navy Yard. The boilers, four in number, and weighing forty-five tons each, will be the next things taken out. Although sunk in thirty feet depth of water and deeply imbedded in the mud, the whole immense weight has been raised clear of the bottom and hangs in chains, supported by canal barges on either side. The same parties, headed by Mr. UNDERDOWN, the diver, who raised the *Albatross* and the *Congress*, have the undertaking in charge. A thirty-pounder Parrott, while being tested, exploded, scattering the fragments, but hurting no one. The cannon, like all newly-arrived ones, was submitted to the ordinary prescribed test, and is the fifth that has exploded at the Fort within the last three months.

There is some excitement in Richmond over a story that the negroes now crowded into tents on the York River peninsula, to the number of twenty or thirty thousand, between Hampton and Williamsburgh, are plotting a fearful insurrection for Christmas. The fact is, that these negroes have been told that, at the expiration of the present year, they must look out for other quarters, as they will be turned out of house and home, and their lands given the former owners. Of course it is found that this arrangement will not be borne with their former spirit of docility by the negroes. The story is, that the insurrectionary plan will be to cross York River and sweep through the counties of Gloucester, King and Queen, and those adjacent, increasing their ranks as they move onward by the volunteer or forced addition of such negroes as may be laboring or idling in the country through which they pass. Within a fortnight property of great value in Loudon County, Virginia, which has been libeled and condemned under the Confiscation Act, and set apart for the use of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and abandoned Lands, has been released by the bureau, and the orders restoring it to the owners have

been delivered. Mr. FRENCH, Treasurer of the JACKSON Statue Association, says that, unless \$15,000 in gold are at once furnished, VOLCH, the sculptor, will stop work on the colossal equestrian statue. Mr. FRENCH "regrets to state that, owing to circumstances cognizable to all, no subscriptions have been received since his last report, and that, owing to the terrible and sudden collapse of the Confederate Government, the small-investment in Confederate bonds have been totally lost." We are inclined to fear that VOLCH, the sculptor, will have to lay up the chisel and the file for a time.

In General RUGER's Department of North Carolina, it is ordered that all abandoned buildings in that Department (except such as have been used for educational purposes), heretofore used as Rebel hospitals and barracks, will be used for hospitals and barracks for the troops as soon as the weather renders it necessary. All surplus buildings, not required for such purposes, will be disposed of by the Quartermaster's Department in accordance with existing regulations. The order authorizing the sale of subsistence stores to citizens by the Commissary Department has been rescinded. Brigadier-General GEORGE L. DODGE, Acting Assistant-Quartermaster, brought to Washington over three hundred thousand dollars from the Department of North Carolina, last week, as the proceeds of sales of Quartermaster's property in that quarter, and deposited it in the United States Treasury.

As in South Carolina, and many places elsewhere, several of the districts in North Carolina have elected men to Congress in perfect contempt of the action of Congress about the test oath. TURNER, member of the Confederate Congress, is elected to Congress in the Raleigh District. CLARK, who cannot take the oath, is elected in the Newbern District, over LEHMAN, who can take it. Governor HOLDEN has received a telegram from Secretary SEWARD, to exercise the functions of Provisional Governor until otherwise ordered by the PRESIDENT.

In South Carolina reconstruction is proceeding very favorably. All the "Rebel candidates," as a contemporary pointedly calls them, for Congress, are ahead, and probably South Carolina's, contributions to that body will consist of three Confederate generals and one member of the Confederate Congress. In the South Carolina Legislature, the negro is still the all-absorbing topic of discussion. The Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery has been called up and passed—South Carolina thus turning the cold shoulder on New Jersey. The legislators are also modifying the slave code. Mr. LEIDNER, of Kershaw district, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:—

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to take into consideration the fact that numerous arms of various descriptions and ammunition in considerable quantities are in the possession of free negroes of South Carolina, and that said committee be instructed to recommend, if possible, to this House the adoption of such measures as will secure the following results:—

First—The rendition of such arms and ammunition as are now in the hands of said free negroes to the proper authorities of the State.

Second—As will secure the punishment of those persons who in the future shall barter to or in anywise furnish arms and ammunition to such free negroes.

Third—As will in the future prevent said free negroes from retaining in their possession arms and ammunition whenever or however obtained.

Mr. W. L. DE PASS, from Kershaw, also offered the following:—

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to take into consideration the expediency of such legislation as will put a stop to free negroes keeping open shops and other marts of traffic, for barter or sale, as shall tend to collect numbers of negroes and the manifest increased violation of law, particularly idleness and crime, excepting such as are necessary and proper.

Mr. MULLINS, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, made a report recommending the passage of the following resolution in reference to the removal of colored troops, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Provisional Governor be requested to convey to the PRESIDENT of the United States immediately the conviction of this General Assembly that the continuance of colored troops in this State subserves no good purpose, while their presence tends to increase the demoralization of the colored population; that it is the interest of both the State and the freedmen themselves that the condition of antagonism resulting from the presence of these troops should be terminated as speedily as possible; that if any good reason existed for the removal of the colored troops from the interior of the State where the white population predominates, a much greater necessity exists for their removal from that portion of the State where the colored population is largely in excess.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee

on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of inserting a clause into the negro code that no person shall hire a colored servant except he present a certificate from his former master granting permission, under penalty of one hundred dollars fine and six months imprisonment for violation of such law.

General SICKLES, lately commanding a district in the Department of the East, relieves General GILLMORE in command of the Department of South Carolina. He has not yet arrived, however, and General GILLMORE remains in the interim, in command. The latter officer has reduced the number of his staff, to conform to General Orders, and they now consist of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. M. BURGER, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major C. W. THOMAS, U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Major W. W. BURNS, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary; Major J. P. ROY, Sixth U. S. Infantry, Acting Inspector-General; Surgeon A. P. DALRYMPLE, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Medical Director; First Lieutenant C. M. BAILEY, Sixth U. S. Infantry, Acting Judge-Advocate; Captain HENRY SETON, Aide-de-Camp; Captain DANIEL S. LESLIE, Aide-de-Camp. All kinds of official business heretofore transacted by the Provost-Marshal-General, will in future be attended to, by the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department.

General GILLMORE has lately issued an important order declaring that until United States Courts shall be duly authorized and put in operation in the State of South Carolina, it is the duty of the military authorities to afford full and ample protection to officers and agents of the United States in the discharge of their official duties. All civil officers and magistrates are notified that they will not be permitted to cause the arrest of United States officers or agents, or to issue any writ of injunction or other civil process, calculated to impede or embarrass them in the discharge of their duties. Claims made by citizens for property in the custody of, or claimed by, such officers or agents, acting in behalf of the United States, may be adjudicated by the Provost Courts, with the right of appeal to district commanders. In cases of doubt, the custody of the property claimed will be assumed by the military authorities until civil courts are established, or orders for its disposal are received from higher authority. This order was issued in consequence of injunctions, having in many cases been instituted by the civil courts against agents of the Treasury Department while in the discharge of their official duty, in taking possession of property of the late Confederate States, and to protect such agents against judgments which could be satisfied in other States by seizing property belonging to such agents. General GILLMORE also orders that mules, horses, wagons and other vehicles, that have been left with, or loaned to the people of South Carolina for their temporary use, under the permission granted in General SHERMAN's order of April 30th, 1865, will not be taken possession of by the agents of the Treasury Department, without authority from his headquarters, or from higher military authority. All animals branded "U. S." will be regarded as belonging to the United States, and will be taken account of. Animals branded "U. S." with "I. C. or S." beneath, will be regarded as having been regularly and properly disposed of by the United States, and will not be taken account of except upon evidence of fraud. In the absence of known marks or brands of the late Confederate States, evidence that animals do not rightfully belong to the parties having them in possession, must be good, to justify their being taken possession of by the United States. The loan of this property, was not, as some persons erroneously suppose, a part of the convention between Generals SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, and it is liable at any time to be called in for the use and benefit of the United States. This order was rendered necessary, first, because the Treasury agents were taking the animals that had been loaned to the people by the military, and secondly, in order to prevent the people selling the animals to each other, and so involving innocent parties in loss, should the United States ever take possession of this property.

In General STEEDMAN's Department of Georgia, ex-Vice-President A. H. STEPHENS, with great good sense, declines running as candidate for Governor. His example might be commended to other conspicuous Confederates, except where there are no less noto-

rious Secessionists who are worthy to discharge the duties of the office for which the election is held. General CROXTON has been relieved of the command of the District of Columbus, and is succeeded by General WILSON. Both are able officers. Colonel DAWSON, of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio infantry, commands the first sub-district of Columbus, which includes ten counties, and Macon and Milledgeville.

In General FOSTER's Department of Florida, Major-General O. O. HOWARD, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. HOWARD arrived at Tallahassee on the 29th ult. General HOWARD is on a tour of inspection throughout the South. The Seventh regiment United States infantry also arrived the same day for garrison duty, relieving a regiment of colored troops.

In General C. R. WOOD's Department of Alabama, Judge SHORTRIDGE declines the candidacy for Congress in the Fourth Alabama district. The *Selma Messenger* says that he was not aware that President JOHNSON had indicated a wish that no member of the Convention of 1861 should be sent to Congress, lest his policy of reconstruction should be impeded or embarrassed. Coming to a knowledge of this fact, the Judge thinks it best to withdraw his name, having been a member of that Convention, and not wishing to embarrass the administration.

In General W. J. WOOD's Department of Mississippi, it is stated that the arrest of Captain PECK, of the Freedmen's Bureau, was greatly regretted by Governor HUMPHREYS, although he refused to interfere at the request of Colonel THOMAS, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau. General OSTERHAUS furnished a guard for the Captain, but the Sheriff anticipated its arrival and set him free. Some of the papers report that our military authorities are disarming the negroes in Oktibbeha county. For what reason is not definitely stated. The *Southern Sentinel*, published at Columbus, urges the necessity of adopting some "system of compulsory economy," by which every negro in the State shall be required to render "regular, uniform, supervised labor." Legal guardians should be appointed in every militia district, or justices of the peace and constables might be invested with the necessary powers.

In General POPE's Department of the Missouri, it is stated that four regiments lately in the Department of Kentucky are soon to be sent to Missouri, to be stationed somewhere within the command of General SHERMAN. The Second United States cavalry, Captain CHARLES E. NORRIS commanding, and numbering twenty-three officers and twelve hundred men, passed Louisville on the 22d, on the steamers *Huntsville* and *Mariner*, to report to General SHERMAN at St. Louis. Camp Thomas, at Columbus, O., has been discontinued as a recruiting dépôt for the Regular Army. Major JAMES VAN VOST, Superintendent of the Regimental Recruiting Service, is ordered to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., taking with him the officers and men of his command, including company C, First Battalion Eighteenth U. S. infantry, and report to Major-General SHERMAN, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, for assignment to a post. All recruits hereafter enlisted will be sent to the post designated by Major-General SHERMAN. A correspondent tells us that our forces have got down pretty nearly to a peace basis in this Department. We have, in fact, no more men than are actually and imperatively needed. Peace has been made with nearly all the hostile tribes of Indians, the most of whom profess the most earnest desire to remain on friendly terms; but as long as the Plains are traversed by thousands of whites, many of them utterly unprincipled, over a dozen different routes, it is idle to expect that fresh causes for hostility will not occur, with the usual results.

The Message of the Governor of Indiana asks for the establishment of a home for disabled Indiana soldiers and seamen, and for the repeal of the statute excluding negro testimony. It pays a tribute to the Indiana soldiers, and advises that, although the heresy of State sovereignty has been extirpated, and the questions involved have been settled by the arbitration of arms, they be also adjusted and determined by the highest tribunal in the land, in the trial of JEFF-

ERSON DAVIS for treason and other atrocious crimes. The canvass of the vote of Ohio soldiers in the late election has been completed. COX (Union), received 2,428, MORGAN, 687, LONG 4, and scattering 10; total, 3,129.

The Foxes, having visited the wigwam of their Great Father, the PRESIDENT, and having been greatly delighted with their rations of venison and fire-water, have departed to their happy hunting grounds in the setting sun,—and gone back to Iowa. ELIJAH SELLS, an agent of the Indian Bureau, accompanied them to disburse sufficient commissary stores to relieve the present necessities of the tribe, and to investigate the cause of their separation from the Sacs. Judge COOLEY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, previous to their departure assured them that if the investigation should demonstrate that it was best for the two tribes to live separate from each other, the Government would see that their interests were properly cared for.

The Indian Commissioners evidently, in part, got out too late to accomplish all they intended. Nevertheless a great deal has been done. General CURTIS and the other Commissioners appointed to negotiate treaties with the Indians of the Upper Missouri River, state that their exertions have been successful. Treaties have been concluded with nine powerful tribes, including the Winneconjoes, Blackfeet, Sioux and Two Kettle Sioux, numbering about six thousand two hundred, and portions of the Yanctons, Sioux Aries, and Onkapahs, representing about six thousand four hundred. The latest telegram from General CURTIS states that information had been received from other tribes of their desire to meet the Commissioners and treat for peace, but that in consequence of the lateness of the season it was not deemed practicable to treat with persons so remote. The negotiations with the Indian tribes of the Upper Arkansas have been successful. Generals SANBORN, KEARNY and their associates, speak of the conclusion by them of treaties with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Osages, Apaches, Comanches and Kiowas—numbering twelve or fifteen thousand. Major-General SANBORN has been appointed the Government agent of the slaves made free by the Choctaws and Cherokees. There is a chance for labor there: it must be bad enough to be the slave of a white man, but to be the slave of an Indian is hard indeed. A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, says the Indians are becoming troublesome again on the Plains. Lately, they attacked the whites at Pole Creek and captured the mail, ambulance, mules and some Government horses. General HEATH is reported to have recently had a battle with them and killed 29 redskins. The date and locality of the conflict are not given. Mr. COLGRAVES, Special Indian Agent, and Colonel DODD, agent of the Navajoes, left Lawrence, on the 14th, with a train of twenty-five wagons laden with agricultural implements, goods and presents for that tribe. About eight thousand of the Navajoes have agreed to settle on the Pecos River and abandon their wild life. This latter determination is very commendable. If they had not concluded to abandon their wild life, we fear that, "on the banks of the Pecos River," some of them might get "accidentally shot."

Brevet Major-General WHEATON, formerly of the Sixth Corps, commands the District of Nebraska, comprising Nebraska, Montana, and the western portion of Dacotah. Headquarters for the winter were to have been at Omaha, but they are now at Fort Saramie, that the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes may be brought in. General WHEATON was well posted in Indian service long before the Rebellion broke out.

Colonel TAYLOR and Rev. Mr. REED, of the Indian Commission, sent to treat with the tribes of the Northwest, arrived at Fort Randall, Dacotah, on the steamer *Calypso*. The other members of the commission have gone home overland. The commission have concluded treaties with nine tribes of the Sioux nation, and a treaty stipulating for peace among the Indians themselves as well as with the Government. Congressman HUBBARD, of Iowa, who has been investigating the frauds perpetrated by the Indian agents on the different tribes of that country, was on the *Calypso* en route to Washington. Four companies of the Fourth United States regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel THORNTON, compose the garrison at Fort Randall for winter. Paymaster SHREVE is now there paying the troops.

From Mexico news comes that the fight between the Liberals around Matamoras and the Imperialists commenced on the 25th inst., and lasted three hours. The Liberals were successful at first, gaining a portion of the works around the place, but they were subsequently regained by the Imperialists. The Liberals were roughly handled and put to flight, closely pursued by the Imperialists. Brownsville reports say that the Liberals lost 500 killed and wounded, and that the Imperial loss was several wounded and less than a dozen killed. One Liberal general was killed. General STEELE, the commander of our forces along the Rio Grande, has now come North. He brings a dispatch sent to him at Galveston, from General WEITZEL, at Brownsville, on the 25th, which says "that, as far as could be learned, ESCOBEDO reconnoitred MEJIA's lines this morning. General YNOZA misunderstood the orders and attacked the fort below the town, his column being led by about seventy Americans. They carried the works with little loss, because, as the Imperialists say, the garrison ran out of ammunition. MEJIA in person, with his favorite troops, charged and retook the works, punishing the Liberals pretty well. General YNOZA and several officers and quite a number of men (Liberals) are here wounded. The fight lasted about three hours, and is now over. Everything quiet. Liberals say they will make an attack in force to-morrow." The Imperialists claim a decided victory.

THE RIVAL SYSTEMS OF IRON-CLADS.

THE possibility of a rupture of the friendly relations existing hitherto between England and America, has thrown fresh interest upon a topic which, in the naval world, at least, has always excited the greatest attention. In the event of war, which of the two countries would be better prepared, so far as the modern engine of war, the iron-clad, is concerned? In other words, which of the two rival systems of iron-clads, the English or the American, is really the better? Our firm convictions on this subject, derived alike from theory and the incontestible results of observation and experience, have drawn the *JOURNAL* into an extended discussion with the *London Engineer*, a well-known mechanical journal, whose last contribution to the subject under discussion was published in the *JOURNAL* of last week. The *Engineer* appears to be greatly annoyed because we do not give credit to other nations for having assisted in terminating Britannia's rule over the Sea. "France has nothing to do with the matter," nor yet Russia. To Yankee gunboats all the credit "is due," says the *Engineer*. Well, with a truce to bandying idle sarcasms, it is the fleet built by Russia on the plan of the "Yankee gunboats," which has terminated Britannia's rule on the Baltic, and which, unless permission should be obtained from the powers at St. Petersburg, will prevent the whilom "Mistress of the Seas" from ever again coming within sight of Cronstadt. And, as to France, we should like to give her equal credit for effective cooperation, but, unfortunately, her iron-clads are more vulnerable and carry even lighter armament than those of England.

The *Engineer*, in reply to our query how far the assumed superior sea-going qualities of the British iron-clads can compensate for inferior armor, says that "the speed of an English iron-clad can in no way affect the hardness of the shell of an American Monitor." This is a very trifling manner of disposing of one of the cardinal questions relative to the rival systems. But it is in perfect keeping with the flippant remark that going to sea in a Monitor furnishes "rare evidence of contempt of danger and of disregard for the comforts and convenience of life." The truth is, that in safety and comforts the sea-going Monitors lose nothing by comparison with those of the English and French iron-clads.

Such perfect ventilation has never been attained in any iron-clad ship of war, before, as in the *Dictator* class of turret vessels. It cannot, indeed, be otherwise, since the great quantity of air required for supporting combustion in the boiler furnaces is drawn in by mechanical means through the air-trunk on deck, and made to sweep the quarters occupied by the ship's company. The *Engineer* makes its assertions on this point in perfect ignorance of what it is discussing; it is a question of fact and experience, not, as it seems to imagine, one of theory. On what testimony, pray, does it rely? It gives none. As to the sea-going qualities of the Monitors, that, also, is a point set at

rest by ample experience and by the opinion, in official reports, of many naval officers, which reports are now on file at the Navy Department. Our contemporary either does not correctly understand the structure of the Monitors, or he is quite ignorant of the physical laws involved in the question; of course, we take it for granted that it is the former.

The *Engineer's* assertion that the efficiency of our fifteen-inch gun has only been tested with 60-pound charges against "American plates" is not true. We have before us a copy of an official report to the Navy Department in February, 1864, headed "Practice at 'French Iron-plated Target.'" The report says: "This target was made of one plate of French iron, six inches thick, furnished by Messrs. PETIN & GAUDET, France, backed by 20 inches of solid oak. The target was placed on its longest edge against a bank of clay. Dimensions of target, 8 feet long, 39 inches wide, 6 inches thick, 11 inches gun, charge, 30 lbs. cannon powder, projectile cast-iron solid shot of 168 lbs. This shot struck in the centre of right half of target, indenting the plate 2½ inches and cracking it through from top to bottom, and driving the target back 18 inches into the bank. The shot broke into numerous pieces." After firing this single eleven-inch shot against the supposed invulnerable plate, the fifteen-inch gun—boldly declared by the *Engineer* never to have been fired against anything but "American plates"—was brought to bear. The report says: "A shot was then fired from the 15-inch gun, charge, 60 lbs. cannon powder, projectile, cast-iron solid shot of 425 lbs. The previous shot at this target drove the target back into the bank so as to make an angle with the line of fire from 15-inch gun of 55°. This shot struck in the centre of left half of target, breaking the plate into five pieces and turning the target upside down. This shot glanced off striking target No. 42, which is on the right of this target, breaking off a large piece of the plate and passing into the bank—shot not found—the timber backing is completely shattered." Our mechanical contemporary, whose "magnificent ignorance" will be conspicuous upon this point to every reader, will now learn that the plate of PETIN of the Old World was broken into fragments by the first shot from the 15-inch gun of the New World, although the shot struck the target at a very unfavorable angle. Let the *Engineer* note also, that after having demolished the plate from the Old World, the 15-inch cast-iron shot had sufficient force and tenacity left to fracture another armor plate.

Much has been said by our trans-Atlantic rivals against the assumed sluggish rate of our 15-inch shot. We advise the *Engineer* to compute the dynamic force produced by the combustion of 60 lbs. of powder behind a solid spherical projectile that fills a bore of 176 superficial inches. The result of the computation will account most satisfactorily for the utter destruction of the 6-inch PETIN plate at a single blow. We regret that a simple problem of mechanics like this has received no attention from the *Engineer*, and that it has preferred ignorant assertion on the effect of "big spherical projectiles" to accurate calculation. The Swedes have already mounted 15-inch guns in their first Monitor, and the Russians, we are informed, are about following their example. Evidently, the naval artillerists of the north of Europe have discovered that the pointed steel bolt is not the right sort of projectile with which to smash up the 6-inch armor plates of *Bellerophons*. Our conflicts with the Southern forts taught us long ago that the spherical 10-inch shot from the Columbiads, obtained from our arsenals, injured the Monitor turrets far more than the boasted steel bolts which England furnished to our opponents.

The crude notions of the *Engineer*, about the difficulty of carrying sufficient coal to cross the Atlantic, and its supposition that a "fleet of colliers" must be employed for that purpose, have no doubt amused the ingenious artisans whose pictured inventions embellish its pages. A few words on this subject. The *Dictator* is provided with eleven water-tight coal bunkers, of the aggregate contents of 31,740 cubic feet, capable of stowing 670 tons of coal. Besides this capacity, the passages between the coal-bunkers afford stowage for upwards of 130 tons, so that the ship, on leaving port carries 800 tons. The *Puritan*, being 21 feet 6 inches longer than the *Dictator*, carries upwards of 1000 tons. As the immersed midship section of these ships is only 740 square feet, their lines being very fine, the

statement of the *Engineer*, that they cannot carry fuel for "one third" of the distance between America and England, is simply ridiculous. Any steam-engine builder will inform the *Engineer* that, at an economical speed, 1000 tons of coal can take the *Puritan* across the ocean and leave enough in her bunkers for evolutions needed to obtain a fresh supply. But, suppose we could not carry the requisite quantity, would a "fleet of colliers" be necessary? The savans of Fetter-lane cannot think of any expedient but the "colliers;" but we Yankees, always ready to leave the beaten track, only want the occasion to show a very smart way of transporting the coal, should it be needed, without employing colliers.

But, the ability of the Monitors to carry coal for a cruise to the St. Lawrence not being considered problematical, our friends appear troubled about the blockade, to which we once alluded. They find consolation, however, in the reflection that their iron-clads, though vulnerable, have "speed and liveliness," and that the Monitors are "neither quick nor handy." Stupendous blundering! Our small class of Monitors can turn three times while the *Warrior* turns once, and the *Dictator*, with two men at the wheel, can turn a full circle while the *Achilles*, with fourteen men at the wheel, barely gets half round. It was reserved for the London *Engineer* to promulgate the doctrine that "speed and liveliness" make up for light armor and light artillery in driving away impregnable blockaders carrying guns of the heaviest calibre.

It will be proper in this connection to refute the erroneous statement that weakness in the *Dictator* turret was exposed by an experimental target tested at Washington—"stronger than the *Dictator* turret—almost shaken to pieces by a charge of 30 lbs. of powder." Here is one more of the *Engineer's* unfortunate assertions. Does it not blunder at every step? The target in question was constructed not to test the strength of wrought-iron cylinders composed of plates and slabs, but to ascertain if "through-bolts" would stand the vibration produced by the impact of the shot, in cases where no wooden backing is employed, and also to establish fully the fact that ordinary armor plates can be effectually protected by an outer covering of laminated plates. The *Engineer* entirely mistakes in regard to the construction of the turret of the *Dictator*. This structure is composed of two distinct cylinders of unequal diameters, each composed of plates one inch thick, lapped and firmly riveted together. These cylinders are built apart, and, after completion, the larger one, which is composed of six plates, is slipped over the smaller one of four plates; the annular space of five inches between the two being filled with wrought iron segmental slabs firmly wedged in. Slabs for that purpose are now being manufactured 36 inches wide, though in the *Dictator* turret they are only 11½ inches. Experimental trials made, show that the laminated outer cylinder, composed of six plates, effectually protects the segmental slabs.

Referring specially to impregnability, the *Engineer* observes: "We do not deal in impregnable armor, simply because we know that our ships are not impregnable, and we cheerfully admit the fact proved by successive experiments. But the Monitors are not a shade better off, in this respect, than our own ships." As we place our guns and gunners within cylinders 15 inches thick, composed wholly of wrought iron, while the battery of the *Warrior* is protected by only a thin wood backing covered with 4-12 inch armor plates, the assertion quoted is palpably false. So also with regard to the hulls, which, in our large turret vessels, are protected by iron armor from 10-12 to 14 inches thick, attached to wooden backing, several feet in thickness. It will be proper here to observe that the subject of comparative strength of solid and laminated armor has nothing to do with the question of form of iron-clads. The Monitor system admits of carrying armor 15 inches thick, to protect guns and gunners, and armor 10 to 14 inches thick to protect the hull, while the broadside system can barely carry armor half as thick.

The *Engineer* asserts the inability of America to roll thick armor. A visit to Pennsylvania will convince our British friends that we have better raw material than England, and that we can roll plates of any thickness we desire. It should be borne in mind, that apart from our employing armor of such enormous thickness, only 16 inches of the side of a Monitor is exposed above water, while the *Warrior* exposes 16

feet. No person of intelligence and reflection would, under such circumstances, contend that the *Warrior* could successfully engage the *Dictator*. The *Engineer* however, tells us that "a stiff breeze in the middle of the Atlantic would render it absolutely impossible to open the ports in the turrets or to work the guns." This objection could only be urged by one perfectly ignorant of our iron-clad system.

The *Engineer* should learn that, when Monitors are equipped for an encounter at sea, a sliding plate closes the port, excepting at the moment of discharge, when a hole in the sliding plate, corresponding with the muzzle, opens, and closes again with the recoil of the gun. The puzzle how gunners can take aim without seeing the enemy, is readily explained. The officer in charge of the turret, with his eye at the sight hole and with his hand on the reversing lever, steadily brings a line parallel with the bore of the guns to bear on the enemy. The gunner, therefore, has nothing to do with sighting the piece; he only pulls the lock lanyard the moment the index on the spirit level covers the point on the graduated arc at which he is ordered to fire. The difficulty of working the guns in a seaway, pointed out by the *Engineer* as an insuperable objection, has, as a matter of simple fact, been completely removed by adopting a peculiar hand-gear and compressor, contrived about a year ago by Captain ERICSSON. By this mechanism the guns are easily worked and held securely during the severest rolling.

Having thus disposed of the assertion that the "Monitors in a heavy sea are practically harmless," because they cannot open their ports or work their guns, we now propose to test the accuracy of the views expressed by the mechanicians of Fetter lane concerning the relative fighting qualities of the *Dictator* and the English broadside ships. It is stated, "Our casemate ships, carrying their guns 9 and 10 feet out of water, could use them with ease, and, indeed, plump shot right through the two 1-inch plates and 24-inch wooden backing, constituting the *Dictator's* deck, as she rolled." Have our friends considered that the small differential altitude of 7 feet between the broadside guns and the *Dictator's* deck, will, at the short range of 120 yards, give an inclination to the line of fire of scarcely 1°, and are they aware how slightly the Monitors roll? Apprentices at our naval schools understand enough about ricochet firing to know that under such circumstances, shot from the broadside ship could not "plump through" the *Dictator's* deck. But the *Dictator* would not expose her side to her opponent; she would fight bow on. It requires but little knowledge on the subject to foretell what would become of a vulnerable broadside iron-clad, in a seaway, when thus exposed to the fire from the impregnable turret of a Monitor fighting over the bow. The turret vessel, favored by her advantageous position and consequent steadiness, could readily, by watching the roll, put every shot through the broadside ship below water line.

[The above article should have appeared last week, in connection with the article of the *Engineer*—to which reply is here made—then republished.]

ON Friday afternoon of last week, Major HENRY T. DIXON, Additional Paymaster U. S. Army, was shot and fatally wounded at Alexandria, near Washington, by Dr. H. C. MADDOX. A feud had long existed between MADDOX and DIXON, and when they met on Friday both were armed. Each fired, DIXON once and MADDOX twice. DIXON in his dying statement says that MADDOX fired first and twice. DIXON was between sixty and seventy years of age, and leaves a wife and eight children. MADDOX was a surgeon in the Confederate army. After firing he surrendered himself to the magistrate, and the preliminary examination over, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance before the County Court—"physicians having testified that members of the family of the accused were in feeble health, and that disastrous consequences might result from any undue excitement."

THE New York Metropolitan Police, about 1,400 strong, paraded in that city on Thursday last. It was most emphatically a picked body of men, tall and strong, and equipped with a marvellous uniformity. FREDERIC would have been in despair till he had recruited them for his army. Whether he could have bought them or not is not for us to decide. But quartermasters might take a lesson from the beautiful uniformity of their clothing and equipments.

MAJOR-General Davidson returned to St. Louis November 7, from his post at Natchez, having been compelled to come North on account of a severe attack of fever.

THE REBEL CAUSE IN ENGLAND.

In another column of the JOURNAL is published the latest contribution to the famous discussion on the Confederate Loan in England. It consists of the statement, brought by the steamer three days since, of the way in which the New York correspondent of the London *Times* accounts for the way in which that celebrated list of loan-holders came to light. It is clear that, at length, the list of English "denials" of complicity in the famous Confederate Cotton Loan are complete; and the steamer of last week was the first for a month which did not bring some fresh installment of indignant remonstrance against the fabricated list of Confederate loan-holders, though it did bring *Punch's* caricature of that list. Now, accordingly, we can estimate the havoc really made by that bombshell, so unceremoniously pitched among the camp of English capitalists. The subject is more interesting from the position which Mr. JOHNSON is now taking upon the repudiation of all *Rebel war debts*.

The truth of the assertion, that only success will justify rebellion against lawful government, is shown very well in the present attitude of the English people towards the "late Confederacy." Regarding it as "worse than a crime, a blunder," the men who invested their surplus cash in Southern bonds are now very much disconcerted and chagrined. Nor is it only the loss of so many £. s. d., that irks them, but the unpleasant feeling of having been involved in a very bad financial speculation. The publication of the fictitious list of alleged subscribers to the Confederate Cotton Loan at once revealed the extent of this chagrin. Alas! so much honest indignation would not have come to light if the Cotton Loan had proved a success. Many of the gentry who rushed promptly into print, would hardly have taken the trouble to deny the soft impeachment. Of course, the character of the original document was long ago known, and merits the epithet which the London *Times* gave it, of "The Lying List." The great question then, is, who concocted it? We know that it was made up by Confederates, or by the friends of the Southern cause. Mr. MASON, it is true, with his usual shrewdness, instantly wrote to his organ, the London *Herald*, that "in no part of my correspondence with the Confederate Government, public or private, did I ever refer to or give the name of any holder of the Confederate loan, far less of the amount held by them," and half of England, accordingly, believes, to-day, that the whole affair was a "Yankee trick." No terms were too strong for its denunciation. The "forgery," the "lying list," the "ingenious and insultering comments based upon original falsehoods," the "infamous libels," the "base concoctors," the "malicious imposture," such are the epithets which the *Times*, the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other journals have bandied about while Mr. LINDSAY, the great admirer of Southern slavery and Southern chivalry, declares it, with respect to himself, a "gross falsehood," and Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, "a fabrication which has not even a basis of truth." Go on, gentlemen, and abuse your whilom friends and your gay deceivers as much as you like, says nonchalant Brother Jonathan. For, whatever errors that much-abused document contained, the original, from which a copy was taken and furnished simultaneously to all the American press, is in possession of our Government, and the forgery is known to be a Confederate forgery. The published list was a correct copy of a paper found in the archives of the Confederacy, captured after its fall, and transmitted to Dr. LIEBER's bureau at Washington, the evidence of its origin being positively beyond doubt. If, now, our English friends would like to relieve themselves of a little more contempt and hatred for the "base concoctors," let them do so; it will all be deserved. But, noticeable as it was to see the deposed Confederacy abandoned, like LEAR, by some of those who once professed the kindest attachment; amusing as appeared the care with which many of the bitten English bond-holders avoided the late meetings of their fellow-sufferers—the question how and why the forgery was committed, still demands attention. The New York *Herald* furnished, some time ago, an idea of the dishonest purposes of the forgers, considering that the English people were "ignorant, perhaps, of the peculiarly American system by which these gentlemen were made shareholders in the loan." It said:—

The system by which these men were "put down" for certain amounts of the Confederate loan doubtless originated here in the lobby, as part of the machinery by which bills are carried through our State Legislatures and through Congress. By this system men who want to carry a bill through for a railroad or some similar matter pick out the influential members, editors and others and put their names down for so much stock. The persons whose names are thus used may not know it at first; indeed, they may never know it until they find out some day that they are some thousands richer by the possession of stock in a paying road, though perhaps they could have guessed at it at almost any time. Of course if the road should fail they would be none the poorer, and they could at any time deny their interest. Generally they are informed of this little transaction whenever their assistance is wanted—when a vote, a speech or an article may help or save the bill. Now the Confederate agents carried this American system to England, and applied it on a large scale. They applied it skillfully, too. The Southern Confederacy was the measure they wanted to carry, and in favor of which they wanted to influence the British public. So they put down two or three men on the *Times*, a man on the *Morning Post*, some members of the Parliament, and they even went so high as the Cabinet. None of the gentlemen thus put down of course ever invested a dollar; none of them

bought or sold; none of them "had an interest," as that term is usually employed; and of course none of them "lost" when the Confederacy went to smash. They would be none the poorer for the loss of millions written on such paper; but how much richer they would have been if the Confederacy had not gone to smash!

The reason why these particular names were selected for the purpose of the framers of the document, is very evident when the antecedents of each individual are considered. The list, it will be remembered, is as follows:—

Sir Henry de Houghton, Baronet.....	£180,000
Isaac Campbell & Co., army contractors.....	150,000
Thomas Sterling Bigbee, shipowner.....	140,000
The Marquis of Bath.....	10,000
James Spence, correspondent of the <i>Times</i>	50,000
Mr. Beresford Hope.....	40,000
George Edward Seymour, Broker.....	40,000
Messrs. Ferme.....	30,000
Alexander Collie and partner.....	20,000
Fleetwood, Patten, Wilson, L. Schuster, Directors of Union Bank, London (together).....	20,000
W. S. Lindsay, M. P.....	20,000
Mr. Coutts Lindsay, Baronet.....	20,000
John Laird, M. P., Birkenhead.....	20,000
M. B. Sampson, City Editor <i>Times</i>	15,000
John Thaddeus Delane, Editor <i>Times</i>	15,000
Lord George Lennox (Viscount of Westmoreland).....	15,000
J. S. Gilliot, Director of Bank of England.....	10,000
D. Forbes Campbell, Piccadilly, London.....	80,000
George Peacock, M. P.....	5,000
Lord Wharcliffe.....	5,000
W. H. Gregory, M. P.....	4,000
W. J. Ridout, proprietor London <i>Morning Post</i>	4,000
Edward Ackroyd.....	1,500
Lord Campbell.....	1,000
Lord Donoughmore.....	1,000
Lord Richard Grosvenor.....	1,000
Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Secretary to Lord Palmerston.....	500
Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.....	2,000
Total.....	£898,000

These persons were nearly all known as vigorous adherents of the Confederate cause, and are all prominent persons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, eleven members of Parliament, the editors and proprietors of several influential journals, and others of high rank. The only name which looked questionable on its face, was that of Mr. GLADSTONE. Yet even he had publicly declared that "JEFFERSON DAVIS had made a nation,"—a phrase which might cause a cynical reader to understand why Americans failed to discover the forgery from the mere presence therein of the name of the gifted author of this bold flight of rhetoric. The South, disagreeing with Mr. GLADSTONE, now says: JEFFERSON DAVIS strangled a nation in the hour of birth. However, for the rest of the list, it is filled with the names of bitter enemies of America. There was LAIRD, the pirate ship-builder, and LINDSAY, the leader of our enemies in the House of Commons. There was SPENCE, the Liverpool correspondent of the London *Times*, who used to transfer to the Thunderer his apocalyptic visions of the glories of the Davis Confederacy. There was the proprietor of the Tory organ, the London *Morning Post*, the leading editor and the money editor of the *Times*, and the proprietor of the *Saturday Review*. All these men had, as has been said, "relations with the Confederate agents such as to justify the use of their names to give credit to the loan in the London market." The London *Star* said of the *Times*:—

It so happens, that the day after the Confederate loan was placed on the market, and when the power of the press could most usefully be employed in writing it up to a premium, one of the most unjust and malevolent articles against the North of which even the *Times* can boast, appeared in its columns. It was an article in which the phrase occurred that the statesmen of Washington might as well try to restore the Hierarchy as to uphold the Union. Had Mr. DELANE and Mr. SAMPSON written for their allotment when that article appeared? Or, having done such signal service to the cause, is any man innocent enough to suppose that if they afterwards made application they could not do so with the perfect conviction that their application would be gratefully acceded to. These are the men, it may be remembered, who coarsely expressed their indignation against Mr. CORDEN for investing his money in American railways, and who themselves did not scruple, if we are to believe the Washington official information, to invest in the cause of American civil war.

It will be seen, and the point is very important, that the *Star*, in the words we have italicised in the preceding extract, directly suggests the same explanation of the mode in which these lists were to be made good in the case of Confederate success, that has already been given on this side of the Atlantic. And, afterwards, when Messrs. DR. LANE and SAMPSON had denied the charge of subscription, the *Star* replied:—

It is quite likely that in America the allegation against Mr. DELANE was eagerly accepted. Mr. DELANE cannot wonder at that. American journalists should be endowed with more than mortal meekness if they were not embittered by the persistent insult, misinterpretation and calumny, which all through the darkest hours of the late struggle assailed the statesmen, the soldiers and the people of the United States in the columns of the *Times*. These things cannot be soon forgotten. The *littera scripta* which was yesterday ostentatiously employed to offend cannot be effaced by the *littera scripta* which is to-day as ostentatiously employed to conciliate.

The very denials, indeed, are generally suspicious. Lord WHARCLIFFE, Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. LAIRD, Mr. LINDSAY, Mr. RIDOUT, Mr. SEYMOUR, Mr. HOPE, Mr. SAMPSON, Mr. DELANE, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. AKROYDE, Mr. PEACOCKE and Mr. EWART have severally published letters denying the charge of participating in the cotton speculation. Only one of these gentlemen (Mr. EWART), whose name was confounded with Mr. GLADSTONE's, has shown that his sympathy was so averse to the Confederates that he could not have been involved. Mr. EWART's answer states that he has been "a warm supporter of the Northern government ever since it adopted the cause of negro emancipation." But Mr. LINDSAY and Mr. HOPE took occasion to express again their sympathy with the insurgents. What is still more important, the denials are chiefly of having sustained any loss by the loan. But, according to the explanation already suggested, the pretended subscribers were not to lose anything. They invested nothing. They could not lose anything but their reputation, as that was all that was involved.

But will they deny that they would have been pecuniary gainers by Confederate success, in the matter of the cotton loans? One thing is very peculiar. In such cases, invariably the first feeling which comes to a man absolutely ignorant of the possibility of such a use of his name, is the emotion of astonishment. His first assertion is quite as likely to be of his ignorance of the fact, as of his innocence of the charge. We, on this side of the Atlantic, waited for the alleged bond-holders to say, in perfect amazement, "this is the first time I have ever supposed my name was 'on any such list, or had reason so to suppose.'" Some such expression makes a satisfactory denial of the implied, as well as the express charge. And yet, that sort of denial has, in no case, been made. With the known antecedents of some of the alleged loan-holders, therefore, on the one hand, and the reckless and desperate character of the Confederate swindlers on the other, nobody can complain if Americans continue to put their own interpretation on the original document and on the list of denials.

THE END OF WIRZ.

THE hero of Andersonville is no more. On Friday, hangman's day, November 10th, the life of WIRZ was ended on the gallows, in the Old Capitol Prison, at Washington. The details of the scene have been already worked up by the pens of a score of facile reporters, for the perusal of the greedy and excited ears of the people—the last days in the prison; WIRZ's visitors and the conversation that ensued; the sayings and doings of Mr. SCHADE and Father BOYLE; the final night; the final morning; the final meals; the shroud; the yard; the scaffold; the looks and bearing of the condemned; the comments of the crowd; the scenes around the prison; and the dread act itself—these have all been described with such admixtures of fact and fancy as are ordinarily to be found in similar reports.

Captain WIRZ, as all accounts agree, died bravely, as BOOTH, and PAYNE, and CHAMP FERGUSON, died before him. Like them, he regarded his fate as undeserved. And those people whose sympathy for PAYNE was greater than their love for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and for the cause of country, liberty, justice, and law, again found their sympathy for the Confederate Captain greater than their love and honor and tender memory for the ten thousand fresh young lives that were quenched in anguish at Andersonville, and for that Union and Freedom whose martyrs these patriot-heroes were. But, at all events, few sympathetic friends looked on at WIRZ from the various points of view which commanded the scaffold. As his wan, haggard, repulsive face and wasted figure appeared, the spectator "could not realize that this was the man who has given to the Andersonville 'stockade the historic horrors which are a sleeping and waking nightmare under the roofs of thousands of Northern homes, and have stricken the hearts and whitened the locks of mothers and fathers everywhere.'" But his appearance was the signal for renewing a series of grim jokes, curses, and catcalls, in which the multitude had indulged. The soldiers who looked on had no occasion for the barbarous jests usually made around the gallows. They taunted the culprit with the Andersonville "dead line" and with the fate he had meted out to others. The main expression of sympathy was, "he ought to have come pany there." Nevertheless, WIRZ's firmness produced that approbation which a man always, and justly, gets, who dies bravely. One reporter says:—"Almost all present believed WIRZ guilty of cruelty to the unoffending and defenceless, of wanton murder, and of atrocity for its own sake; yet there was, in spite of all this, a tinge of respect in the popular murmur, to which he marched to 'and up the gallows steps.'" But this momentary feeling could not change the deep-rooted detestation of the spectators, not a few of whom, doubtless, were themselves saved prisoners from Andersonville. And, as the fatal drop fell, the feeling of the soldiers found relief in hearty and exultant cheers. Perfectly orderly and unusually respectable as was the assemblage, it being chiefly composed of discharged soldiers, it could not restrain this victorious shout over the triumph of justice.

The actual findings of the Military Commission in the case of WIRZ are now for the first time made known, and become of unusual interest, as a deliberate, judicial opinion, formed after long investigation, upon the question of what were actually the crimes committed at Andersonville, and who were the prominent persons associated with WIRZ therein. These are published elsewhere in the JOURNAL, and will repay reading.

Dreadful as the fact seems, the charges in the record were proved in the mouths of a hundred witnesses; and the cruelties of Andersonville are matters fixed forever by judicial evidence. In the face of all testimony, WIRZ protested his innocence, and did so to the last. He declared his own witnesses truthful and those of the Government perjured. The very night before his execution, to Father BOYLE's appeal to forgive his enemies, he replied that he could not forgive with his lips when his heart did not forgive. He maintained his hatred to the *Siles Consul-General*.

eral—an officer whose conduct in this case is worthy of all praise, and who should receive the thanks of his own government, for his share in removing from the fame of his country a part of the deep blot which Winz had fixed upon it, by promptly disowning the barbarous jailer. Like CHAMP FERGUSON, he remained deadly hostile to the Government. When guards were stationed over him, to prevent any attempt at suicide, he said:—"I'm not going to commit suicide; I am not afraid to die, and will not save the Government the expense of hanging me." After the sentence was read to him he said: "I'm d—d if the Yan-kee eagle has not turned out to be what I expected—a d—d turkey buzzard." Concerning the matter of suicide, it may be added that the elaborate story ascribed to Colonel BAKER, the detective, of Winz's wife attempting to introduce a ball of strychnine into her husband's mouth, under the pretence of kissing him—has been denied by the prisoner's counsel. It was not intrinsically improbable; but there was something so suspicious about its origin that few persons believed it, in spite of its particularity.

Of course, there is no doubt about the inhumanity of Andersonville. Pen nor pencil has ever yet done justice to it. Even WINZ, in a statement made just before his death, used the following language:—"I admit that prisoners were brutally treated, but deny that I am the guilty party." In other words, WINZ's declarations of his innocence were based upon the fact that he acted under orders. Incontestible evidence, however, shows that WINZ actually enjoyed his fiendish work, and was engaged in it for months. But, in any case, as a leading New York paper says, "no authority either on the earth, or under the earth, can entitle a man to do the work of a fiend. No civil allegiance, no military discipline, can put upon a man any such necessity." Had WINZ manfully protested that he could not and would not do the infernal business, he would have been relieved from it; and we have the charity to believe that JEFF. DAVIS would have thought none the worse of him because of his protest. The very fact of his having humanity enough to assert itself in this positive way, would prove that he was not a fit instrument for carrying out an inhuman policy. But even were it otherwise, even were JEFF. DAVIS or other high official bent upon forcing WINZ to do this devilry, whatever his own disposition about it, still it would be WINZ's crime that he allowed himself to be thus forced. A person with one atom of manhood in him would sooner himself die a thousand deaths than let himself be thus converted into a wholesale torturer and murderer of the helpless." And another journal well represents universal sentiment upon the execution of WINZ in commenting thus:

If ever a man deserved death that man was Captain Winz; and it is no mere sentiment of revenge that leads the country to feel a sense of relief when so inhuman a monster suffers the just penalty of his crimes. It seems that he treated his prisoners just as the Rebel authorities desired that they should be dealt with; for of the thousands of our soldiers who were at various times in his custody not one has been found able to testify to a single act of charity or kindness upon the part of this Rebel jailer. At last he was transferred to Andersonville, where he killed more Union soldiers than General Lee, according to the official evidence, and according to his own wicked boast. We have no desire to repeat the sickening record of the horrors of that den of infamy and murder. Winz has expiated his crimes with his life; he has left a name forever infamous.

For ourselves, we look upon this trial, not chiefly with any personal reference to the infamous man whose body now lies fifth in a fearful row of graves—Mrs. SURRATT, PAYNE, HAROLD, ATZERODT, WINZ. We look upon this as a vindication of the laws of war and as a retribution taken for the violation of the rights of humanity. It was a duty which would have rested—though undoubtedly it never would have been performed—as gravely upon the Southern Confederacy, had the Rebellion succeeded, as it has now rested upon us. It was a representative act of justice, and had it not been performed, the very ghosts of the martyrs of Andersonville had trooped from their graves to cry for vengeance.

LIEUTENANT JOHNSON L. DE PEYSTER, Thirteenth New York Artillery, has been brevetted lieutenant-colonel by the Governor of New York, for gallant and meritorious services and for raising the first Union flag in Richmond. This young officer is the son of General J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, of New York, and is the youngest of the three sons the General gave to the Army. Lieutenant-Colonel DE PEYSTER is a member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, of New York.

The great fair at Philadelphia, for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, has closed. On the last evening addresses were delivered by General MEADE, Messrs. DOUGHERTY and CHARLES GIBBONS. An original poem was recited by Mr. FRANCIS DE HAES JANVIER, of this city. The receipts of the fair exceed \$50,000, of which \$22,000 were taken for admission.

In reply to the statement that SAMUEL COOPER, late Adjutant-General of the Rebel armies, had disappeared since the surrender, the Petersburg Express states that he is at the residence of MARK ALEXANDER, Esq., in Mecklenburgh County, Va., where he has been ever since the surrender of General LEE. The general is in good health, and enjoys that repose which he has not known for several years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE LIGHT INFANTRY OF EUROPE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In a pamphlet, by a Prussian officer, published at Paris, 1862, entitled "A Comparative Study of the Six Principal States of Europe," there are some interesting facts in relation to Light Infantry or Tirailleurs.

I. The Russian infantry counts actually, in light infantry, proper, 25 battalions of sharpshooters, out of 289 active battalions of foot, and, besides, the best shots of each battalion aggregated into a fifth company form a fourth battalion of three companies in the line, and a third battalion of two companies in the guard. But with the exception of better shooting, owing to their arms of precision, these battalions present in no wise the characteristic of light troops. Among the 289 battalions of infantry, there are 96 of skirmishers (sharpshooters or *Tirailleurs*) with rifled weapons, and 25 of sharpshooters proper. The numerical proportion gives a very singular idea of the effective force of the tirailleurs in the Russian army, in which the light infantry is very poorly represented. This inconvenience is the more felt, since, in general, in the Russian service, there is want of that suppleness, and that independent action, that individual initiative, which at this epoch has been introduced as so important an element in other armies.

II. In Austria, the proportion between the line infantry and light infantry is as 7 to 1. The former comprises 328 battalions, the latter, 40 battalions of *Chasseurs*, total 42,160 whose elite is the regiment of Tyrolean sharpshooters, eight battalions, of 8,500 men. The Frontier regiments (thirty-two battalions, six companies each, 1,054 by battalion) formerly belonged to the light infantry, and, although they no longer do so, they are nevertheless an element appropriate for the service of skirmishers and *claireurs*, by reason of their habits, contracted by their ordinary mode of life, and in the discharge of their special duties, guarding the Turkish frontiers, against epidemic as well as mortal foes to the government, whether as smugglers or enemies in arms.

The chief qualities of the Austrian light troops consist in the accuracy of their aim, and the innate individuality, so to speak, *spontaneity*, of movement. The men owe this quality to the customs of their native countries. Habituated from infancy to firing at a target as well as to the dangers of mountain hunting, the Tyrolese and Dalmatians, who furnish all the sharpshooters, riflemen or light infantry, proper, to the Austrian military organization, unite to a robust body, indurated by their native mountain air, a natural intelligence, which elevates their military valor and value far above that of the line regiments.

III. The French infantry presents the highest degree of perfection in the organization of its *cadres* and divisions. The line infantry comprises 332 battalions, 242,451 men, and the light infantry forty-four battalions, 35,315 men. There is thus one battalion of light infantry to every eight line battalions, or about 1,500 men, light infantry, to every division of infantry of 9,000 men, *i. e.*, two battalions of light infantry to each division. It is to be remarked that the line infantry comprises a special element of strength in the companies of *voltigeurs* proportion one-sixth, who without receiving an instruction and equipment peculiar and more perfect, are, nevertheless, called upon to discharge a special duty, in consequence of their *physical qualities and their moral and intellectual superiority*. This specialty of service consists in *tirailleur* fighting (skirmishing), *i. e.*, the attack or defence of ground more or less broken and difficult, the pursuit of the enemy, &c.

The light infantry embraces the battalions of foot riflemen, *zouaves*, and native (African) skirmishers (Turcos). These last may be looked upon as a model of rational organization. In them is manifested the robust and primitive force of the African (Algerian) population, conquered and civilized at once by the happy influence of the Metropolis. This population is a testimony of the triumph achieved by military colonization and systematization on the African soil. At this date the *zouaves* do not include any Arab (or African) element. They rather represent the type of these hardy and restless natures, who greedy of adventures and dangers, abandon the gloomy and monotonous life in garrison for that of conflicts and privations. With such a character, the *zouaves* are acclimated to every description of fatigue and labor, animated with an irresistible enthusiasm and dash, and inspired with that warlike ardor which constitutes these, indeed, as a picked body of men.

IV. In Prussia, out of 253 battalions there are properly speaking only 37 of light infantry, each 1,006 men. The kernel of this corps is composed of the ten battalions of foot riflemen who embrace in their *cadres* a portion of the personnel belonging to the administration of the forests. This *personnel* is composed in great proportion of the sons of aged forest employes, who, having been accustomed from their youth up to the habits of hunting and to privations, are the best fitted for the special service of light troops.

Since two years (1860) a new element has been introduced into the infantry, which occupies a middle position between the line and light infantry. This is the body of nine regiments (twenty-seven battalions) of fusiliers (*sharpshooters*). They are destined to form a picked body of men, as well instructed for engaging in a general combat, as for man to man and hand to hand encounter, equally adroit in firing at a target, as dexterous in the management of the bayonet, and as well broken in to the fatigues of skirmishing, reconnoitring, and guerrilla fighting, in its true sense, as to the lively and rapid paces and tactics of grand operations.

In proportion to the numerical force of the infantry, there are only two light battalions (*chasseurs*—fusiliers) to each division of foot, of 12,000 men. It is well known, however, that all the infantry, thanks to its musket (needle-rifled musket?), have reached a very high state of perfection in its firing. Besides this, the *chasseurs* (riflemen?) and fusiliers (sharpshooters?) receive a special methodical instruction which prepares them for a war, of position and ambush, for the service of grand guards and reconnoissances, &c.

V. In the military system of England, the special arms do not present that variety of forms and of applications which are met in other services. The four battalions of the rifle brigade have the same armament and equipment as the rest of the infantry, of which they constitute about one-eighth, *i. e.*, fifty-nine battalions infantry, four battalions of riflemen. This is all which is said in this connection, so that the English army is either very deficient in light troops or else the whole army is intended to be so drilled as to be able to discharge that duty. It is true, however, that there are local corps which do not seem to be comprehended in this estimate, *viz.*, the Cape of Good Hope rifles, a very efficient body of skirmishers, proper, and other similar bodies in the East Indies and in the scattered British possessions in every quarter of the globe. Still, however fine, the critic is justified in ignoring them, since they do not form integral or systematized portions of the war organization proper, which, only, he seems to consider from a regular military standpoint.

VI. The Italian army, in some degree, is in a transition state. Nevertheless, its infantry organization is good. Of the 378 battalions, 42 (one-ninth of the whole) are light troops, *i. e.*, one light battalion to each brigade of infantry of eight to nine battalions. The battalion of *bersaglieri*, *i. e.*, riflemen, proper, of the highest grade of perfection, is recruited from a mountain population who to a sinewy and robust physical development unite a dashing and energetic spirit. These, who have grown up amid the simplicity of mountain life, accustomed to the fatigues of hunting, and habituated to every kind of privation, on the elevated plains and in the valleys of the Alps and Appennines, where they feed their flocks, are well adapted, naturally, to carry on military operations in broken countries, and give all an enemy glutinous of bloody fighting could desire, by their tenacity in actual combat, celerity of movement, and precision in manœuvring. It is very questionable if there ever were a finer body of skirmishers in the world, for century after century, than the *Vaudois* or *Waldenses*, that portion of the Piedmontese population who inhabited a few small elevated difficult valleys southwest of Turin. The records of their exploits is a record of marvels, whether they were in arms to resist persecution at the hands of their native monarchs, or to repel aggressions directed against their sovereigns. Their return campaign from Switzerland across the highest Alps, to their native valleys, was one of those miracles of determination and during which may almost rank with the Israelitish discomfitures, from time to time, of their oppressors, that is through a manifest, although not actually visible interposition of a Higher Power. From such, Sardinia derived the majority of her famous sharpshooters, and from kindred people Italy must recruit her *tirailleurs*. Such material must at all epochs make efficient light troops, unexceeded in capacity, physical and moral, even by the Swiss.

From our rural forest and mountain population, frontiersmen and hunters, the United States military authorities should work in everything available to form rifle battalions, as many mounted regiments in proportion as possible, especially on the plains. By judicious selections these might be educated up into cadres, on which could be grafted, filled in, and accumulated, such an army of sharpshooters as, being perfect shots and perfect soldiers, could hold at bay or drive away any body of troops who would dare to invade us, just as those hardy men of Northern New York and the Appalachians, from Maine to Georgia, first held in check, and then, backed by a reserve of the Continental Line, discomfited the British regulars under experienced and accomplished leaders like CORNWALLIS and RAWDON.

ANCHOR.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The opinion prevails that, at the ensuing session of Congress, the long-continued policy of our Government with regard to promotion in the Navy will cease, and a new one be initiated; that many officers will be advanced for good service during the war, not according to seniority, but over the heads of their seniors, an act of Congress at the last session having authorized such promotion.

The question arises, whether such promotion would not tend materially to impair *esprit de corps*, to deprive officers generally of interest in the service, to discourage all who find themselves thus virtually overslaughed; and may it not prove more hurtful to the Navy, more injurious to its best interests from such an effect, than such encouragement of the fortunate few can possibly be beneficial? Has the tendency of the proposed measure been sufficiently considered? All cannot expect to occupy positions during war-time that give opportunities for especial distinction; all cannot even serve afloat; however much an officer may be desirous of active service at the seat of war, he may be compelled by force of circumstances to remain in some situation—perhaps, one of responsibility—perhaps, in a station subordinate to that of his contemporaries—but clearly one that does not offer opportunities for a display of gallantry in action or good conduct under trying circumstances of active war-service—because he can be made useful there—and the less desirable duty must be performed by some one; because he may not possess or may not choose to exert influence to obtain change of orders; or because he may feel a reluctance to make application for a change when he knows that the energies of the Department must be taxed to the utmost by the demands of more important affairs, and he feels that it is right to assume that he has been assigned to duty where he can do good service. Many so circumstanced, and many of those who were upon active service and will not be promoted, have, in fact, performed more arduous service than that which has given distinction and is to be rewarded by advancement. That eminent success and eminent good service should be marked by some public acknowledgment of the approbation of the Government, no one will deny; but, except in cases where marked gallantry and ability are evinced, justifying a departure from the general rule, might there not be distinction conferred without increase of rank that would be regarded as a sufficient reward, and yet the inherent evil effects of irregular partial promotion be avoided? What the good of the service demands is a recognition under authority of faithful service, as necessary to all who show

marked activity and zeal as to those who are so favored by fortune that the *éclat* of their deeds places them more conspicuously upon the record of history; as needful to those who perform the equally useful and responsible, and more arduous drudgery of service as to the fortunate few who secure the more desirable experience of actual battle which every one craves, and for which all strive ever to be prepared.

It is thought that a system of decoration to which all grades and corps should be eligible might be organized, purely honorary, but differing in degree, that would be more effectual and suitable than the partial irregular promotion that is proposed, while it would be equally beneficial as an encouragement and incitement to exertion. It may be very readily understood with what extreme reluctance an officer receives promotion over the heads of those who, he is conscious, have exhibited equal zeal and activity with himself, and who have been animated with as earnest a desire to serve the country and its cause. It is undoubtedly true that the promotions now contemplated are opposed by many of those who are to be benefited, from a sense of possible injustice, and because, in their opinion, the precedent established will prove detrimental to the best interests of the service. The first recipients of this badge of distinction might be required, by law, to be nominated to the PRESIDENT by a Board of officers selected by his order for the purpose, and all subsequent additions to the roll to be nominated by a Board selected from those already decorated, and all the nominations be required to be presented by the PRESIDENT to the Senate for confirmation. An increase of pay when on shore duty and after retirement might be allowed as the sole material benefit, if judged expedient. Further details I leave to more experienced organizers, presenting these suggestions for the consideration of all who have the good of the Navy at heart. The writer would disclaim any hope of personal benefit either from the proposed promotions or a system of decoration. Be they sweet or sour, the grapes are beyond his reach.

LETTER OF A REBEL NAVY OFFICER.

WHAT THE XV-INCH GUN DID.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As a matter of much interest I send you herewith, for publication, a copy of a letter from a Rebel Navy officer to a friend in Texas, which was intercepted during hostilities.

W.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1865.

C. S. STEAMER "FREDERICKSBURG,"
JAMES RIVER SQUADRON,
February 27, 1865.

Judge R. J. TOWNES, Austin City, Texas:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have intended writing for some time but have not done so from the fact that the mail communications have been so interrupted for some time; but I now believe I have a safe conveyance for some letters, and will avail myself of it and write several.

Our affairs do not look very bright at present; the bad turn things have taken dates, in my belief, from the removal of General JOHNSTON from the command of the Army of Tennessee. SHERMAN, since that time, has moved wherever he pleased, and, after sweeping through the State of Georgia, unobstructed almost, is now endeavoring to close in the rear of Richmond, compelling us to evacuate Charleston and, in fact, the entire State of South Carolina. The loss of the country would be of little moment did it not interfere so seriously with the supplies for this Army, which have to be drawn from Southwestern Georgia. The northern half of Virginia, including the rich Shenandoah valley, has been made a desert waste by the ravages of War, and North Carolina and Virginia together could not support an army of 20,000 men. We expect to hear of a battle daily between our forces and SHERMAN, and hope for the best results since General JOHNSTON has been placed in command of our forces.

On the lines around Richmond everything is very quiet. GRANT evidently waiting for SHERMAN to accomplish his purpose before he moves. If we succeed in whipping SHERMAN everything will then be well.

Our squadron, consisting of the iron-clads *Virginia*, *Richmond* and this vessel, on the 23d ultimo proceeded down the river some ten miles, and but for the timidity of the pilots on the *Virginia* and *Richmond*, would have changed the entire phase of the war in this section, our object being nothing less than the division of GRANT's Army into three parts and the destruction of his water base at City Point. We were to go through their obstructions, and, after running through their pontoon bridge, some fifteen miles below, would have left one iron-clad to cruise up and down the river to prevent them from communicating with each other; the other two would have gone down to City Point, some forty miles farther, and there obstructed the channel with sunken vessels, so that it would have been impossible for them to have removed them under the fire of the iron-clad that would have been left to prevent them, while the other iron-clad would have been free to run up the Appomattox. GRANT's Army would then have been cut in three parts with no prospect of being able to communicate with each other. Our Army would then have been able to mass and crush each part in detail.

This vessel passed through the Yankee obstructions at 1.30 A. M., and we all flattered ourselves that every difficulty had been overcome. The enemy's fire from their mortars had been quite troublesome for some time, but their heavy guns had not struck us once. After waiting for the other vessels for about an hour, and seeing nothing of them, our Captain sent me in a small boat to report to the Commodore that we were safely through, and ask if we should wait any longer. I went up to the obstructions and seeing nothing of them, continued for some distance before I came to them. After reporting, the Commodore ordered me to return without delay and say to our Captain that both the other vessels were aground and would not be able to get off before 11 A. M. the next day. This impelled an abandonment of all ideas of success, for the first requisite was a complete surprise, and before the next night they would

have time to concentrate a large fleet above City Point. We came up the river some 11-2 miles, and at daylight the enemy had an easy range, from his shore batteries of 100 and 200-pound Parrotts, on the vessels that were aground. The projectiles had no effect at 1,100 yards, but a double turreted Monitor, seeing their helpless condition, came within 1000 yards and opened with 11-inch and 15-inch guns. The 15-inch were the only ones that did any damage, and they did not penetrate but crushed in six (6) inches of iron and twenty-eight (28) inches of wood. The splinters killed six (6) and wounded fourteen (14) men. Projectiles of this weight will penetrate any iron-clad that has ever been built, I believe.

This squadron is now commanded by Admiral SEMMES, late of the *Alabama*. He is a small man, nothing particularly striking in his appearance except his eye, which is very fine and piercing. I think his reputation will suffer with the country in having accepted this command, for he has not room here to fight as large vessels as these are.

My last letter from the trans-Mississippi was dated the 9th of December, and, as it was from IRVING, at Camden, Arkansas, I did not hear from home later than the middle of November. It is a hard tax on one's patriotism to be tested in this way. I thought, when I accepted my present commission, that the war would have been ended before now or I would never have taken it. However, the war must end this year; at any rate, everything like heavy and protracted battles, such as we have had for the last three years. There have been a good many naval officers sent to the trans-Mississippi this month—in case there is any marine officer sent I think I will get it. That is a slim hope of my being able to get over.

I remain very truly yours,

E. T. EGgleSTON.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your correspondent, "Caballeros," in his letter on the officers of the United States Army, strikes at what I conceive to be the abuse of the system of promotions from the ranks, the proper use of which is, without question, beneficial both to officers, as a class, and to enlisted men, as giving them incentive to good conduct, &c. That the system has been abused, especially at the commencement of the late Rebellion, will, I think, be granted. Instances have been known of non-commissioned officers promoted to the grade of commissioned officers who could but just write their own names; to expect that such men could be gentlemen is absurd. In my own regiment, an officer, recently resigned, was an instance of this. In air, manners and general appearance he was eminently qualified to fill the position which he had held prior to his entrance into the Army, that of street car-driver, but not that of an officer. In conversation he treated the letter "H" as though he did not consider it, by any means, a necessary auxiliary to the polite use of our language, and the orthography of his official correspondence was calculated to make one's hair stand on end. It is unnecessary to say that he was an Englishman. And he is not, by any means, a solitary example; there are many such yet remaining in the service, but their numbers are happily decreasing and have been for a year past. The remedy is with the officers themselves, whose *esprit de corps* will not allow their regiments to be disgraced.

The present style of examining candidates for promotion from the ranks, too, admits of improvement. There are certain things which every man, who aims at being considered educated, must know, as, for instance, with us, the branches included in what is called a common school English education. After this, why would it not be a good plan to allow candidates to select certain subjects to be examined in; for example, one or two languages, ancient or modern, &c.? If this plan were pursued, examiners' time would not be occupied in asking puerile questions about the population of Borneo, &c., which the writer knows to have been the case.

I stated above, that the proper use of the system of promotion from the ranks is beneficial to officers as a class; proof of this can be found in the fact that, at one period all the battalion staff officers, except two, and the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Regular brigade, Army of the Cumberland, were promoted sergeants, and this, too, at a time when the lieutenants appointed from civil life were in excess of those from the ARMY.

BOSTON, MASS., November 13, 1865.

TO STAFF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I desire to call the attention of staff officers of the Navy to the importance and necessity of taking action to secure the passage, by next Congress, of such laws as will place the corps upon such a footing as its importance demands. A movement is proposed to be made, and the object of this communication is to make it general throughout the Navy. Let the staff officers of the several squadrons and stations take action at once, consult together, draw up petitions to Congress and sign them, and at the proper time forward them to some member of Congress. If staff officers will not look out for their own interests, they cannot expect others to do it for them. Let petitions be sent from every squadron and station, and let action be taken at once.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel John Edwards, who now has command of Fort Preble, Portland harbor, graduated at West Point in 1851, and was ordered there as Second Lieutenant, where he remained for one year. He was then ordered to Texas, and then to Arkansas, California, Utah and Oregon, on which stations he served several years. Returning when the rebellion broke out, he was ordered to the field of action, and served his country in different positions. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Malvern Hill, Richmond, Antietam, Chattanooga, and several of the most important in the war. He now returns home as Commandant of the fort he left while Second Lieutenant.

THE ALGONQUIN AND WINOOSKI.

REPORT OF THE NAVAL ENGINEERS.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1865.

SIR:—We have the honor to present this our report on the late competitive trial of the machinery of the *Winooski* and *Algonquin*, to determine the economy of fuel with which the power was respectively developed in the two cases.

The trial was conducted in exact conformity with the instructions of the board of civilian experts, consisting of Messrs. EVERETT, COPELAND, BAIRD, HIBBARD, CORYELL, BROMLEY and WRIGHT.

The paddle-wheels were exactly alike, and the paddles had the same dimensions and immersion.

The vessels were placed on opposite sides of the same pier, with a view to equalize the influence of the tide; but it was discovered in the course of the preceding trials, that owing to an opening through the pier at its head, the tide acted more unfavorably for the machinery of the *Winooski* than for that of the *Algonquin*. The opening was not suspected when the pier was originally chosen.

The coal was weighed on the pier for both vessels, taken from the same pile, and weighed on the same scales. An agent of the contractor for the *Algonquin's* machinery was present and noted the weighing. An indicator diagram was taken every half hour, from each end of the cylinder of each vessel; and the mean result from them will be found in the accompanying table, which also contains all the other data necessary to be known.

The *Winooski's* machinery made the ninety-six-hours' run, working in the most perfect manner, and steadily improving, giving a better result for the last twelve hours than for the first. The performance of the machinery, in every particular, leaves nothing to be desired for efficiency in a marine paddle-wheel steamer. Its durability and reliability could be depended upon for any length of cruising.

The machinery of the *Algonquin* was evidently wanting in these particulars; and in proper adaptation for marine purposes, in style, finish, and convenience for manipulation, it was also far behind its competitor. Instead of performing through the stipulated 96 hours of the trial, it was stopped by Mr. DICKERSON, its designer and the agent of the contractor, after 69 hours and 8 minutes, and it will require about six weeks from date of stopping to repair and readjust it sufficiently to commence the full power trial which is still to be made.

At the time the *Algonquin's* engine was stopped, it was falling rapidly behind the *Winooski's*, the difference in the performance being nearly one revolution of the wheels per minute.

The stoppage, in our opinion, was caused by this fact, and was wholly unauthorized, unwarranted and unjustifiable, and was done in open defiance of our prohibition.

With regard to the economical results, they are as follows, according to the two methods of determining them:

By the first method, taking the cubes of the number of revolutions made per minute by the paddle-wheels for the measure of the power, we find the power with the *Algonquin's* machinery to cost about two and one-tenth per cent. more in fuel than the power with the *Winooski's* machinery.

By the second method, taking the indicator results for the measure of the power, we find the power with the *Algonquin's* machinery to cost about ten and six-tenths per cent. more in fuel than the power with the *Winooski's* machinery.

By both methods, the economy of fuel is in favor of the *Winooski's* machinery, and the difference in the results given by the two methods is probably due to the difference in the effects of the tide on the paddle-wheels of the two vessels.

As the Anthracite used in this trial did not give the same per centum of refuse for both vessels, on account of the difference of time of the experiment, we have taken the coal consumed per hour, less the refuse, as the true weight of fuel consumed.

With regard to the rapidity with which steam could be raised in the boilers of the two vessels, from water of the same temperature, and with equal weights of wood and coal, the difference upon this trial was six minutes in favor of the *Algonquin's* boilers.

The point at which the steam was cut off in the cylinder of the *Winooski* was ascertained by hooking on the eccentric rod and turning the engine by hand, noting exactly on the main guides the point at which the toe of the rockshaft left the lifter on the lifting-rod.

This measurement gave 4 feet 10 inches for the upper stroke, and 6 feet for the lower stroke; which, as the stroke of the piston is 8 feet 9 inches, gave a mean of 0.619. The cut-off of the *Algonquin's* engine, not being a positive one, could not be so measured, but has been computed from the indicator diagrams. We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Chief Engineer, ROBERT DANBY,
Chief Engineer, EDWIN FITZPATRICK,
Chief Engineer, MORTIMER KELLOGG,

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Data of the Competitive Trial of the *Winooski* and *Algonquin* for Economy of Fuel, at the Wharf, New York, 1865.

	<i>Winooski</i> .	<i>Algonquin</i> .
Date of commencement, Oct 23d, P. M.	4.23	4.22
Duration of experiment in hours and minutes	96	69.8
Total number of revolutions	85,884	62,407
Total number of pounds of coal consumed	152,015	111,344
Total number pounds refuse from the coal	30,400	19,500
Total number pounds of coal consumed, less refuse	121,615	91,844
Per centum of refuse	20	17.51
Average steam pressure in steam pipe in pounds per square inch	19.64	71.63
Average point of cutting off steam	0.619	0.132
Average vacuum in condenser, in inches of mercury	27.80	20.54
Average barometer	29.94	29.94
Average revolutions per minute	14.9104	15.0450
Average indicated pressure on piston	26.276	31.6
Average indicated horse power	545.485	517.317
Pounds of coal consumed per hour	1583.49	1610.57
Pounds of coal consumed per hour, less the refuse	1266.82	1328.50
Pounds of coal consumed per hour, per indicated horse power	2.905	3.113
Pounds of coal, less the refuse, consumed per hour, per indicated horse power	2.322	2.568
Temperature on deck	33.6	53.6
" in fire room	98	108.9
" in engine room	66.8	70.1
" of injection water	55.	55.
" of discharge water	85.9	69.2
" of feed water	104.3	101.4

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the service, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. G. CHURCH.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

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All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1865.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

The Second Volume of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1864-5 is now ready for delivery. The price of the volume, bound in cloth, is \$7 50; bound in half-morocco, \$10. Subscribers who have preserved their files can have them bound in cloth for \$1 50 a volume, and in half-morocco for \$4 a volume. The First Volume may be obtained at the same price. The price of single back numbers of the JOURNAL which may be desired to complete files, is 15 cents each, postage prepaid. Where more than thirteen such numbers are ordered, they will be sent at the rate of yearly subscription, or 12 cents a copy, the person ordering remitting the postage at the rate of one cent a copy. The postage on the bound Volume to most parts of the United States is \$1 25. The express charges will vary, of course, with the distance. The postage should be sent with the remittance for the Volume. To a subscriber who complains that "plain sailors know very little about 'calf, demi-calf,' etc., we can offer no better description of the two styles of binding than to say that the cheaper is a good substantial binding of cloth, while the morocco is a more durable and much handsomer binding of leather, which those who can afford it generally regard as worth quite the difference in cost.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THE lapse of a week has not, of course, materially changed the aspect of the English Question, (since this is no seven days' affair in which the two nations are involved), but it has at least contributed thereto a full week's crop of rumors and speculations. Ordinarily, these idle reports would not be worth consideration. But they acquire, if not weight, at least significance, by the present attitude of the Administration. The continued silence of the Government respecting Mr. ADAMS's course, is generally interpreted as equivalent to its approval. And, if the deduction be correct, we arrive at the definite and highly important conclusion that our Minister to England fully represents his Government, and that his policy is the National policy. Appreciating this fact, some of our people already snuff the battle afar off, and everything takes on a sanguinary hue. Mr. SEWARD, it is said, has just completed a very important and firm dispatch to Earl RUSSELL; the Fenians are already on the point of invading Canada; the First corps (or some companies thereof) are rendezvousing in Maine with bellicose intent; the sale of all army transportation, horses, mules, wagons, and whatever else can transport troops or supplies, though lately so brisk, has been peremptorily stopped by order from the War Department; the Navy Department not to be behind-hand, has sent orders to the Portsmouth Navy Yard to get ready for sea as soon as possible, the great Monitor *Passaconaway*, now lying on the stocks, and also the steamers *Minnesota*, *Maratanza*, and *Galena*. Such is a specimen of the rather ingenious patchwork of facts and fancy now current. It is true that there is but a pennyworth of fact to an intolerable deal of fancy; but, where substantial truth fails, people will incline to eking out the pattern by imagination; and, from this admixture they have drawn some warlike inferences.

Do the two governments mean war? We trust not. But it is clear that they do mean to let the diplomatic discussion of Minister ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL mature into a decided quarrel. And, as to these alleged hostile indications in the War and Navy Offices, while nothing has occurred to warrant the absurd exaggerations of common report, nevertheless it is very clear that the other departments will be ready to carry out any resolution which may be reached in the department of State. The claims we shall make upon England, are to be no idle vaporings, and the country will soon be in position to back up its just de-

mands in a substantial way. Indeed, a very ordinary diplomacy would at least take the precaution to show sincerity and determination in its utterances, lest it should attract only the well-deserved treatment of contemptuous neglect.

It is very clear, indeed, that a war would be a most lamentable calamity for either nation, especially at the present epoch. Indeed, it is more than probable that each nation, in its deliberations upon the prospect of hostilities, is counting on want of preparation in its opponent. The tone of the English press is that our country is in a bad condition for a new war. To a certain extent, this assertion is true. In the first place, our resources, and especially our pecuniary resources, have been sorely tried. We are just relieved from a very exhausting strain upon the National resources, a strain which, despite the ingenious logic of certain financiers and hopeful patriots, must, by continuing, have resolved our bend into a break. In proposing to put the strain on again, we shall have, it is true, the advantage of a respite, during which the country has been springing back to an erect posture. Nevertheless, the old pressure would be extremely unpleasant, it must be confessed. And, at all events, granting that men and material enough could easily be got together to bring us triumphantly through a war with England, as is undoubtedly true, even the most amiable optimists could not deny that, in the matter of finance, our National affairs would be very seriously complicated by a war with England.

Again, we should have to give up forever all idea of enforcing the celebrated Monroe doctrine. As it is, we delay to checkmate the moves of NAPOLEON upon the American Continent. But, with a war with England on our hands, we might as well draw back our colored brigades from Brazos and Bagdad, leave Matamoros to MAXIMILIAN, and let JUAREZ fret in his seclusion at El Paso, or call upon the vexed ghost of MONROE to come to the aid of Mexico. And, finally, it may be suggested, also, that we should lose the South, again, by a war with England; that the evil spirit of Secession, now layed, would rise again; that unruly fire-eaters and "last-ditch" insurgents would again force their States out of the Union, or would at least neutralize their power to aid the North while in it; that the very first strategic move of England would be to throw aid and comfort to bitter secessionists, and rouse them again to independence.

There is force in these suggestions—they are the array of some of our weak points, which are evident at the outset. And yet even these are not so bad as they appear. As to exhaustion, the word is comprehensible when applied to some effete Old-World nation, with its population and wealth always at the same level in peace, and rapidly sinking in war. But, with our extraordinary immigration, our immeasurable wealth of daily development, our instant rehabilitation after the ravages of war—exhaustion is a misnomer when applied to America. In sixty days one million men could be sent, armed and equipped, into the field—and these, no raw recruits, but men who have seen service, most of them seasoned veterans, still bronzed with the march and bivouac, or scarred with wounds in battle. Armed with the best weapons in the world, fired with the memory of the glorious triumphs just won, led by great and experienced captains, moved by the sentiment not only of "the country and the flag," but by the feeling of justice and right—this country would not, with such an army, find itself "exhausted." The old war would prove not to have tired us out, but only to have practiced our arms and exercised our strength.

As to the Mexican Question, it is probable that the Department of State has already settled it; and more than probable, at all events, that the whole question will be decided long before a war could break out between ourselves and England. It will be settled very soon, probably, so far as France is concerned; and, so far as MAXIMILIAN is concerned, the matter can at any time be disposed of at once. In any event, on the Mexican question we can afford to wait. We waited through the Rebellion, and can wait yet longer, without finding our rights or our interests injured by the delay. Finally, with regard to the fear of the South's seceding again, that supposes another act of deliberate perjury by the Southern people. It supposes the Government guilty of great folly, in its present policy of reconstruction, as well as a worse than Punic faith in the Southern leaders. Whatever calculation England may be making upon the defection

of the South in the event of a foreign war, will go woefully astray. She may wake up to the consciousness, at some day, that, if the swords of LEE and JOHNSTON are ever again drawn, it will be in the armies led by GRANT and SHERMAN.

But, admitting that we can little afford to go to war, England can afford it less. Against our finance, we offset her Fenians. Against our loss of Mexico, she may count on her loss of Canada. Our finances would be wrecked for a time, but hers would be wrecked irrevocably. Her commerce would be swept from the ocean by our privateers. Her supplies of grain and cattle would be cut off; with Ireland and Canada both in danger of being wrested from her, in the event of war, it is not for England to seek first to force the present dispute to the arbitrament of arms. She will set the State officers to tie the matter with their red tape into a little tighter complication, before she seeks to cut with the sword the Gordian knot of diplomacy.

MEXICO.

THE Mexican Question can hardly remain in *nubibus* long after the meeting of the next Congress. Late news from Europe gives at last some exterior confirmation of the theory started long ago by the JOURNAL, for the purpose of reconciling the apparent contradiction between the alleged sentiments and the unquestionable acts of our Government on this subject of Mexico. We ventured the theory that NAPOLEON himself was to voluntarily withdraw his troops from Mexico by degrees, and that in this action would be found the solution—or, rather, the preliminary stage of the solution—of the Mexican problem. The *Independence Belge* declares that it is the intention of the French government not to continue the occupation of Mexico beyond what is absolutely necessary, and thereby to remove all causes of dispute with the United States. It is even said that the speech from the throne at the next meeting of the French Chambers will announce the immediate and entire evacuation of Mexico by the French troops.

Meanwhile, with perfect impartiality, our Government, until the affair between France and America is settled, administers now a sop and anon a shock, first to MAXIMILIAN and then to JUAREZ. The latest instances of this impartial policy are in the appointment of Major-General LOGAN as Minister to Mexico, with credentials directed to the JUAREZ or Liberal government, on the one hand, and the order of General McDOWELL regarding the shipment of arms to Mexico, on the other. Juarism is to gain by the former event; Imperialism by the latter.

The appointment of General LOGAN is an event of no little political significance. He is well known as one of the most prominent and vigorous of the supporters of the Republican cause in Mexico among all our general officers—not yielding an inch in this respect even to GRANT and SHERIDAN. When General SHERIDAN was assigned to command the Military Division of the Gulf, the fact was considered noteworthy as an exponent of the Government policy regarding MAXIMILIAN. But his rank and reputation were quite enough to justify and explain the selection, entirely without reference to the well-known predilections of that officer for forcibly upholding the Monroe doctrine. In General LOGAN's case, however, we find a man with the same views as General SHERIDAN appointed to a political position—one more likely to be held by a civilian than by a soldier—the most important of all positions, so far as any intimate relations of our Government with Mexico are concerned. The Government at Washington may, accordingly, be pronounced *en rapport* with the government at El Paso. As for JUAREZ, he is to be congratulated on receiving so valuable a guest and ally at his rather ambulatory seat of government as General LOGAN. This officer is an intrepid, experienced, and determined soldier, and is doubtless ready to give all his wishes and his counsels to the cause he has always favored.

On the other hand, the order of General McDOWELL strikes directly at the Juarists. Of course, the Liberalists have need of arms and munitions of war. The seaports are all in the hands of the French, not only on the Gulf, but also on the western or California coast. Of course, the only remaining channel of supply was overland. They endeavored to procure warlike supplies from San Francisco; and the headquarters of JUAREZ being at El Paso made this scheme still more desirable and feasible. But General McDOWELL, who commands the Department of Califor-

nia, including that State and Arizona, discovered this line of communication through the latter district. He immediately orders his officers commanding districts—while keeping in view the recent orders allowing the exportation of arms and munitions of war—to instruct the commanders on the Southern frontiers, within the Department, to take the necessary measures to preserve the neutrality of the United States with respect to the parties engaged in the existing war in Mexico, and to suffer no armed parties to pass the frontier from the United States, or suffer any arms or munitions of war to be sent over the frontier to either belligerent.

The special occasion of this order was the intended departure of one or more small coasters, laden with arms, which were to be landed at a point on the lower coast where it was hoped they could be run through the Imperial lines, for the use of the Liberals. Collector JAMES, of San Francisco, about the middle of September, wrote to Lieutenant ANDREAS, commanding revenue cutter *Shubrick*, stating that one such coaster was to leave that port at once, "with arms and munitions of war, in violation of the Act of Congress of April 20, 1818." The Lieutenant was directed to take an advantageous position, and bring to and search any suspected vessel, and, if any arms and munitions of war were found on board, detain her and report. A few days later, Collector JAMES sent a similar order to Lieutenant MOORE, commanding the revenue cutter *J. Lane*, directing him to be vigilant and see that no warlike expedition or vessels laden with arms and munitions of war leave San Francisco in violation of the neutrality law. On the 11th, General McDOWELL published the order whose substance has already been given. It produced, naturally, a spirited correspondence between that officer and Señor GODOY, the Mexican Consul at San Francisco. The former began by calling attention to the order, and stating that, as our Government by official decree had permitted the exportation of arms, and, as the Mexican Pacific ports were in the possession of the French, the General's order "closes the only channel through which the constitutional government of Mexico, the only one recognized by the United States, can now get arms. Thus, General, the strict neutrality proclaimed by the Government of Washington on different occasions ceases, and the usurping party, which the noble people of this great republic have no sympathy for, is directly favored." General McDOWELL replied that it was true that the possession of the seaports gives the French great advantage in the war; but that is a misfortune for Mexico for which the United States are not responsible, and it certainly could not justify them in sanctioning the use of their territory and frontier for the benefit of the Mexican Government in a contest in which they have declared themselves neutral. The Consul had inferred that arms could be sent to the French, through the Pacific ports, under the order permitting their exportation from the United States. Accordingly, the General procured from Collector JAMES a statement that he should refuse a clearance of arms to either belligerent, and copies of the two orders already spoken of. These he dispatched to Señor GODOY that he might see the prohibition applied to sea as well as land; and that, so far as the United States authorities are concerned, the French in the seaports will be treated the same as the Mexicans on the frontier. He closed with an expression of "warm sympathy" for Mexico, which procured a letter of thanks from the Consul, tempered with the regret that the General's orders, "if carried out, will work great harm to the defence of the nationality of Mexico."

So, at present, stands the Mexican problem. It seems very clear that Mr. SEWARD is pursuing the best policy for our own country, whatever he may be doing for France or for Mexico. To a fierce Republican the Secretary, doubtless, will appear as a tool of NAPOLEON. And, indeed, considering the remarkable sympathy which has been manifested in the United States for the cause of JUAREZ, more especially by the entire Army and Navy, which are the ruling powers of the year, the course of Mr. SEWARD seems not a little singular. He seems to be, as it were, the PALMERSTON of America. As the veteran diplomat for whom England is mourning, firmly secured the usurping French EMPEROR from the numerous plots of murder or dethronement which were framed on English soil, pursuing the conspirators, and

favoring the EMPEROR, till he was reckoned almost an accomplice in the *coup d'état*; so SEWARD, contrasted with the popular leaders, looks like an ally, rather than an enemy, of France. He is apparently doing on the part of America, for Mexico and MAXIMILIAN, what PALMERSTON did, on the part of England, for France and NAPOLEON—leaving the usurper's throne to settle and solidify under him. But it is only in appearance that Mr. SEWARD favors NAPOLEON. We still believe the plan is already laid and understood for a peaceful adjustment of the Mexican difficulties: and only an evidence of duplicity on NAPOLEON's part will witness an attempt at the forcible expulsion of the French troops.

It is sometimes said that the conquest of Mexico is the pet scheme of NAPOLEON's reign. And, in evidence, certain oracular utterances from the Tuileries, that the greatest stroke of his lifetime is on the eve of disclosure, are cited, and Mexico given as the point of its development. Of course, however, all this is idle conjecture. What is there attractive in Mexico for France or NAPOLEON? Perhaps he desires to possess in that country an offset to the American colonies of England in Canada. He would have fresh territory, a market for French productions, a source of prolific supplies, wealth from silver mines and gold mines, a basis for French capital, an exterior prop for his throne, a new current of trade between the Old World and the New one—and all this, independent of the sufficient motives in the glory of conquest. All this makes an attractive picture. But, in reality, there is little to justify the expectation. NAPOLEON is disgusted with Mexico, and will fling it away as soon as he can. What so valuable is there in England's connection with Canada, that the envy of France should be aroused? The idea of new trans-Atlantic possessions, acquired for their intrinsic worth, has little now to please Europeans, especially while the United States stands with blunderbuss in hand, menacing the royal poachers.

The aim of France is not towards trans-Atlantic conquests. England is an island. Like all insular powers, her territory being inexorably restricted by the sea, she is forced to look with covetous eyes across the water. But it is not so with France. She is a continental power. England's mania is for colonial acquisitions, whether in America, or Asia, or Africa, and she will fight for them. France's mania is for her "natural boundaries," in Europe. She cares little for America, or Asia, so that she can edge towards the Rhine. France grumbles and threatens when the EMPEROR flings his legions along the Rio Grande; but she leaps with joy, when the Imperial eagles fly through Savoy.

AMONGST the clearly defined and intelligible signs of "reconstruction" is the return to a local habitation and a name of our old friend the Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Meridian-Atlanta-Montgomery-Columbus-Macon-Memphis *Appeal*, whose peregrinations during the war we used to notice. Then, it had no local, but only an itinerant location; and not a name, but as many appellatives as BRIGHAM YOUNG's wife. It was a pilgrim on the earth—its editor, a sort of Ulysses or Wandering Jew among journalists. And, as the doomed Hebrew, according to the romance, was fated to herald the approach of the plague, so the *Appeal* became, in spite of itself, SHERMAN's *avant courier*. Now, it returns to Memphis, and to quiet life, and, according to its own account, "being now perfectly iron-clad with paroles, amnesties and pardons, is on its feet again, in robust and vigorous life."

To the victors belong the spoils. The Unionists, who carried the late elections in New York and New Jersey, find that their leaders are not only to carry off the State offices, but are to be rewarded with national positions. They won their game, and find not only that they have the card, but can count all the honors. Major-General LOGAN, who stumped these States vigorously for the Union ticket, has received the very high appointment of Minister to Mexico. Major-General KILPATRICK has a triple honor extended to him. He is brevetted as brigadier and major-general in the Regular Army, and has resigned his commission. He receives the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Chili, to succeed Mr. NELSON—a post of importance, especially considering the war now broken out between Spain and Chili. He has also leave of absence for a vacation

of several months, to be passed in Europe, it is said, before leaving for South America. Finally, the Secretary of War has ordered that the name of Fort Runyon, at the west end of Long Island, be changed to Fort Kilpatrick. Brevet Major-General BARNUM, a candidate on the successful ticket, has been assigned to the command of that district in General HOOKER's Department of the East which was lately in command of General SICKLES; the latter officer, also, being promoted to the command of the Department of South Carolina, relieving General GILLMORE. Finally, another prominent personage in the late canvass, Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, has been appointed to the important post of Minister to Japan.

These are the nominations to high honors, among the fortunate victors in the late campaign, already made public. What others are to follow, time will show. But perhaps this brief list, treading so closely on the heels of the political struggle, may serve to shed some light on the question as to the political stripe of the Administration. Some people were very properly in doubt which party had the sympathy of the Administration in the late struggle. We think that all anxiety on that score must have been effectually removed.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel A. H. BOWMAN, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and formerly Superintendent of the Military Academy, died at his residence, Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Saturday last, Nov. 11th, at the age of 60 years, forty of which had been spent in the military service. Appointed in 1821 to the Military Academy from Pennsylvania, he graduated No. 3 in the class of '25, of which Professor ALEXANDER D. BACHE, of the Coast Survey, was No. 1, BENJAMIN HUGER, No. 8; ROBERT ANDERSON, No. 15, and CHARLES F. SMITH, No. 19. Brevetted Second Lieutenant of Engineers 1st July, '25, he was appointed a month later Acting Assistant Professor of Ethics at West Point, where he remained until the following year. In January, 1835, he received his appointment as First Lieutenant, and was promoted to a captaincy July 7, 1838. In 1853 he was detached from the Engineer Corps and ordered to the United States Treasury Department, the Secretary of which appointed him Superintendent of the Bureau for the Purchase of Sites and Erection of Custom Houses. He was engaged on this duty until his promotion to Major of Engineers January 5, 1857, soon after which he was ordered to superintend the completion of Fort Sumter. He left this work but a short time before the investment of it by BEAUREGARD and the bombardment of April 12 and 13, 1861. In 1862 he was made Superintendent of the Military Academy, succeeding Major DELAFIELD, who had been reappointed to fill the interregnum occasioned by the hasty departure of Brevet Major PETER G. T. BEAUREGARD, who was removed after a brief career of five days. March 3, 1863, Major BOWMAN was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, and the following year he retired from the Military Academy, and was succeeded by General CULLUM, the present Superintendent. From West Point Colonel BOWMAN removed to his home at Wilkesbarre, Penn., where he was engaged up to the time of his death in supervising the work of remodelling our Coast Defences.

THE Lieutenant-General has at length given the city of New York an opportunity to do him honor—an opportunity of which it has been prompt to avail itself. Arriving in New York on Monday last, General GRANT was waited upon, as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, by a committee of citizens, who urged him to appoint a day for a general reception. After some hesitation, General GRANT consented to extend his visit so as to appoint Monday next for the reception. Extensive preparations are making accordingly. The Fifth Avenue Hotel has been selected for the place, and Monday for the evening. All the military and naval heroes in New York are to be invited, the chief guests being escorted to the hotel in carriages; an elegant supper is to be given; and a fine display of fireworks will be made. Meanwhile General GRANT is receiving the attentions of his friends and the visits of his admirers. On Tuesday evening he was present at a very successful private theatrical performance at the house of Mr. J. KENNEDY SMYTH, near High Bridge, where a select party of about one hundred guests were assembled. Wednesday night General GRANT attended the Opera, with his party, and subsequently visited the Union League Club, after which he was serenaded at his hotel by the Governor's band. On Wednesday next he leaves New York for a trip through the South. He is accompanied on his journey North by Mrs. GRANT, his two little children, and Generals COMSTOCK, and Colonels BADEAU and BARCOCK, of his staff.

A LIVELY discussion has occurred in the House of Representatives, of Tennessee, on a proposition introduced by Mr. Waters, of Madison, to pay a bounty of \$100 to the widows and orphans of deceased Union Soldiers.

SCIENTIFIC REVIEW.

PROFESSOR GRACE CALVERT, of England, in a late lecture alluded to the recent remarkable progress in photography. Colored photographs are not novelties in science, but those hitherto produced have been extremely evanescent, fading as soon as they were exposed to the direct rays of light. But M. NIEPCE DE ST. VICTOR, nephew of the discoverer of photography, has, after patient endeavor, succeeded in reproducing on sensitive plates, the various hues of colored surfaces, such as are presented by flowers, fabrics, &c.; and obtaining far more brilliant representations than any previous experimenter. These too, will bear the action of diffused light for several days. Professor Calvert had seen photographs which reproduce faithfully a small doll dressed up in various colors, and in which even the most minute ornament could be traced, and what is certainly not less interesting was the reproduction of the iridescent colors of the peacock's feather. To obtain these marvellous results, M. NIEPCE DE ST. VICTOR takes a daguerreotype, or silver-coated plate, and dips it into a weak solution of hypochlorite of soda, having a specific gravity of 1.35, until it has assumed a bright pinkish hue. The plate is then covered with a solution of dextrine, saturated with chloride of lead; it is then dried, and subsequently submitted to the action of heat. The plate is then ready to be placed in the camera obscura. The stability of the colors is increased by covering the plate with an alcoholic solution of gum benzoin, and the inventor gives the name of Helio-chromie to this branch of photography. The studies of M. NIEPCE have been productive of valuable discoveries in regard to previous ill understood phenomena. He found that he could produce with facility, the binary colors of the spectrum, viz., orange, violet, indigo, and green, if those colors are natural; but if they are produced by the mixing of two primary colors, as red and yellow for orange, he cannot reproduce the binary color, but only one of the two colors employed by the artisan to prepare them. Thus, for example, he can reproduce the natural green of malachite, and the beautiful color known as Scheele's green, but he cannot do so with a mixture of Prussian blue and yellow chromate of lead, the blue only reappearing. These facts enable him to explain why, in ordinary photography, the leaves of plants always appear black, and why, when he attempts to fix on his plates the colors of leaves, they have a bluish hue, the yellow portion of the color not being reproducible. M. NIEPCE has made another series of observations which deserve notice, viz., that when a plate, as prepared by his process, is dipped in an alcoholic solution of substances susceptible of imparting a color to flame, such, for example, as strontia, which communicates a red hue to it, or baryta, which gives a yellowish green color, the prepared plates when exposed in the camera will assume the same color as the salt which they have on their surface would impart to the flame of alcohol; and during a certain period of his lengthy researches M. NIEPCE availed himself of this curious phenomenon to obtain colored plates in the camera. Such productions are interesting, not only as feats of extraordinary skill on the part of M. Sr. VICTOR, but also as making a real and extremely valuable progress in photography.

A late experiment made in France, seems to promise success in a field which has hitherto defied all efforts. The French ship *L'Héroïne*, says "Cosmos," was recently coated below the water-line with the following compositions:—
1. Two coats of paint, containing metallic zinc in powder.
2. Another coat of paint, containing a large proportion of minium, with 9 or 10 per cent. of a poisonous composition invented by M. JOUVIN. The vessel after being thus coated, spent a period of fifteen months and three days in service, when it was found that a coat of a muddy grey color covered the ship from the water-line to the false keel. On the outside of this grey coat there were no red marks, or anything indicating the presence of centres of oxidation; here and there musles hung in clusters, but they were only suspended filaments, and seemed to have no direct contact with the poisoned surface. It was only necessary to touch these clusters to make them fall off. They were, however, fixed all round the place of the stays, which had been newly painted just before the vessel put to sea. Neither rust nor marine plants were found to any noticeable extent; a minute inspection showing an extent of only 2 square metres of oxidation, while the protected surface amounted to 1,400 square metres. The zinc coating was, as a rule, preserved. The coating of minium composition had, however, almost entirely disappeared; but in course of solution it exhibits useful effects, since the marine plants and shell-fish that manage to effect a lodgment are very slowly developed, and at the end of five months are far from attaining the dimensions of others on other vessels at sea for a similar time.

CAPTAIN George M. Barnard has been brevetted Major for gallantry and meritorious services in the battles in the Wilderness, and Lieutenant-Colonel for distinguished gallantry in the battle of the Weldon Railroad.

NEW BOOKS.

THE AGE OF LOUIS XIV. By HENRI MARTIN. Translated from the Fourth Paris Edition, by MARY L. BOOTH. The two handsome volumes whose title has just been given, form Part vii. of M. MARTIN's voluminous and admirable History of France. This History is divided into eight parts, the whole forming 16 large volumes, with a 17th, containing the Analytical Index. Nevertheless, each part is perfectly complete in itself, the author having arranged his history in epochs. The enterprising publishers who have undertaken to give this work to the American public, now make their opening venture with the age of LOUIS XIV; and, so flattering has been its success that Part viii., "The Decline of the French Monarchy," will soon follow. Then, Part i. will be taken up, and the rest of the work will be published in regular order.

Although but little known thus far in this country, M. MARTIN's history has a very wide European fame. It received the Gobert Prize from the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and the French Academy. In its scope it stretches from the earliest period in French annals to the year 1789, the opening of the Revolution. It is comprehensive, accurate, spirited, and always full of interest. The style of the author is exceedingly vigorous, his researches laborious, his work conscientiously, faithfully, and admirably performed. It is a philosophical history, and always a sound judgment is palpably commenting with deliberation and yet with great earnestness on the dry array of facts which form the skeleton of the work. Amongst its most entertaining portions are the critical surveys of famous writers and thinkers, of philosophical schools, of proposed schemes of progress and social or governmental reform. And, in a single word, now, for the first time, we get a sweeping, and thoroughly philosophical view of all the elder French history.

From the careful perusal of a portion of this work before the English translation was made, we judged it to be beyond all comparison the best of the histories of France. It is detailed and exhaustive, it is elaborate, it is accurate. And, with regard to the two volumes now issued in English dress, having occasion to refer to the condition of the French arms at the opening of the last century, and to the military events of the epoch, MARTIN was the only author who furnished us with the desired information, with anything like precision and accuracy. This "Age of LOUIS XIV.," accordingly, to such libraries as can own but one, should take the place of VOLTAIRE's "Siècle," of Miss PARDOE's interesting book, of the brief account in BRISSAUD and BONNECHOSE, and of MICHELET's vigorous and powerful work, able, with all its mannerisms.

Miss BOOTH's translation, also, appears to be very well done. She is the best known and most experienced translator of French standard works in the country. The great difficulty with works of value in general literature in foreign languages is that a strict translation often fails to represent the original. A paraphrase is often better than a translation. But this idea, on the other hand, is often carried to excess, and liberty is taken with the author's train of thought, as well as with his language. Miss BOOTH's aim is to "conform as faithfully as possible to the spirit and 'letter of the original.'" Mr. BANCROFT adds valuable notes to these volumes, and will continue to do so for the next two volumes, because in them the histories of France and America are here and there continually connected. Miss BOOTH contributes an interesting account of the author's life, character, and literary labors. And M. MARTIN himself furnishes a preface, especially written for this American edition. From this preface we will make the following interesting extract:

At the present critical juncture, in the midst of great events which may involve the future of many generations, it is useful to bring American thought into connection with French thought, to overthrow mutual prejudices, to interest them as much as possible in each other, and to bind together these two nations whose moral harmony is so essential to the liberty of the world and the progress of humanity. Two destinies are here in question, which should be developed in the same direction, instead of running counter to each other, in the Old and New Worlds. America is destined to develop, without obstacle, all that Christian Democracy can produce on a virgin soil, after she has extirpated by such terrible sacrifices the blighting canker of Slavery. France is destined to become, among European nations, her sisters and equals, the moral centre of activity of the federation which will rejuvenate Old Europe, after having repelled the invasion of Muscovite despotism, the shameful malady of Europe, as Slavery is that of America. The double danger to be averted is, that, for lack of well-knowing and understanding each other, both sides will be misled: France and her neighbors, so far as to favor the Slave system; America, so far as to countenance Czarism, the absolute antithesis of self-government, the born enemy of all civilization founded on liberty, all right, and all law. Providence will not permit, let us trust, a misunderstanding so fatal.

We shall be very glad to learn that this enterprise of reproducing MARTIN has met with still greater success. Boston: WALKER, FULLER & Co.

THE CADET ENGINEER, OR STEAM FOR THE STUDENT. By JOHN H. LONG, Chief Engineer United States Navy, and R. H. BUEL, Assistant Engineer United States Navy. This little book is an interesting practical treatise on engines, boilers, and steam. It is compact, handsome, and full of cuts and diagrams. It does not pretend to be a theoretical treatise of great depth: if it did, it would be liable to considerable criticism. We should not agree with all its first principles. For example, we should take decided objection

to the treatment of radial paddle-wheels. If resort had been had to TREDGOLD, the question would have been found exhaustively discussed and accurately handled, and the conclusions could have been adopted without alteration. So, too, in the matter of boilers. In the whole book, we find only two cuts of boilers, and both of these are of exceptional types. And one of these exceptions, even, is a boiler recently patented, and proved, on the *Algonquin*, to be a poor affair—not only no improvement on former ones, but absolutely an inferior substitute. On the other hand, no cut of the ordinary boilers in use both in the Navy and the mercantile marine is given. It would be well, in a new edition, which we trust this treatise will receive, to give to several theoretical points the consideration and criticism which an elementary work, and particularly a school-book, demands. As it is, however, attention on the part of instructors will prevent students from drawing erroneous ideas from it on any theoretical points, and it has many praiseworthy qualities to make it valuable in educational literature. The volume is beautifully printed and published, the typography, the paper, and the binding being excellent. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

REAL AND IDEAL. By JOHN W. MONTCLAIR. Here we have the *début* of another young poet, who makes his appearance in a thin, handsome volume of a hundred and odd pages. The verses are partly translations from the German, and partly original. The metre is generally easy and flowing, and there is nothing objectionable in the ideas. The verses on Niagara, which declare, among other things, that,

Like a meteor, illumining some desolate land,
Niagara leaped from its Maker's hand,

are good specimens of the poems. By the way, it may be suggested that the word "seraphic" will not bear the antepenultimate accent it receives in the second verse of "Niagara," in the line

In seraphic strain they whispered a song;

nor, in the same verse, will the word "Naiades" do without the same accent in the line

Or called the Naiades from their caverns below.

If these two words, now, could exchange place? There is something wrong, also, about "Magii," in the third verse of the same poem. We don't believe the word forms its plural like this:—

And, like worshipping Magii, rainbows arise.

HEINE's famous "Grenadiers" is neatly rendered, and the closing verses of the old soldier returning to France from Russian captivity cannot fail to move the reader, in any translation:—

Had in the grave, I'll listen still
Like a picket, lonely camping,
Till I hear the drum's and musket's din,
And the cavalry's loud tramping.

When the Emperor comes, to win again,
Lost battle-fields so gory,
Then quick I'll rise, a warrior armed,
To fight for France and glory!

The volume is beautifully printed on clear and white paper, and handsomely bound. Philadelphia: FREDERICK LEV-POLDT.

THE BURDEN OF THE SOUTH, OR, POEMS ON SLAVERY. By SENNOIA RUBEK. Under his somewhat translucent anagram, the author of this pamphlet sets forth "The burden of the South in verse," and pretty good verse, too. There is some very ingenious and musical rhyming, some sharp satire, a deal of philosophical reflection on politics, and much well-deserved criticism on leading public characters of our time. There is all variety in style, the author skipping from "grave to gay, from lively to severe"—in poems which he enumerates as "grave, humorous, didactic and 'satirical.'" There is variety in subject, too, or rather variety in monotony of subject. The religious, social, political, personal guises of slavery, all come in for a lash. There is a choice of metres for the reader's fancy, and in all, remarkable ease and flow of rhyme, and a remarkable erudition.

Nevertheless, the book seems to have fallen unnoticed into the political and literary world; for it is nearly a twelvemonth since it was published, and probably not one in a thousand of our readers have heard of its existence. The fall of the institution combatted by Mr. "RUBEK" is perhaps one cause why his poems are not better known. They are contained in a pamphlet of 96 pages. New York: EVERARDUS WARNER.

SHERMAN AT SAVANNAH. Lieutenant-Colonel OTTO BORTICHER has at length published his elaborate drawing of SHERMAN and his Generals. It is without exception the best military work of the kind which has yet been published in the country. The individual drawings are of the most remarkable accuracy, and the grouping is spirited and excellent. SHERMAN and all his corps commanders, and most or all of SHERMAN's staff, are clustered, mounted, into the centre of the picture, and each face and figure are as strikingly accurate as in the individual photographs. The central figure, SHERMAN, is especially worthy of notice, and the attitude of his horse is very fine and natural. The

whole action of horses and men is very spirited, and must be exceedingly gratifying to those who compose the group and to their friends. Upon this work the author has spent a considerable part of the last year, and his labor is amply rewarded. The engravers are MAJOR and KNAPP. New York: J. C. BUTTRE & Co.

THE MODERN AMERICAN FLEET.

[From Mr. J. Scott Russell's Great Work on Naval Architecture, just published in London.]

It is a creation altogether original, peculiarly American, admirably adapted to the special purpose which gave it birth. Like most American inventions, use has been allowed to dictate terms of construction; and purpose, not prejudice, has been allowed to rule invention.

The ruling conditions of construction for the inventors of the American fleet were these: the vessels must be perfectly shot-proof—they must fight in shallow water—they must be able to endure a heavy sea, and pass through it, if not fight in it.

The American iron-clad navy is a child of these conditions. Minimum draft of water means minimum extent of surface, protected by armor; perfect protection means thickness to resist the heaviest shot, and protection for the whole length of the ship: it also means perfect protection to guns and gunners. Had they added what our legislators exact, that the ports shall lie in the ship's side, nine feet above the water, the problem might at once have become impossible and absurd; but they wanted the work done as it could be done, and allowed the conditions of success to rule the methods of construction.

The conditions of success in the given circumstances were these: that you should not require the sides of the ship to rise much above the water's edge; that you should not require more protection to the guns than would contain guns and gunners; that you should be content with as many guns as the ship could carry and no more.

To do the work, therefore, the full thickness of armor required to keep out the enemy's shot was taken, but the ship was made to rise a few inches above water and no more; and so a narrow strip of thick armor, all along the upper edge of the ship's side, gave her complete protection. Thus the least quantity of thickest armor did most work in protecting ship, engines, boilers and magazine. Next, to protect the guns, a small circular fortress, shield or tower, encircled a couple of guns; and if four guns were to be carried, two such turrets carried the armament and contained the gunners. Thus, again, weight of armor was spared to the utmost, and so both ship and armament were completely protected.

But the consequences of these conditions are such as we, at least for sea-going ships, would reluctantly accept. The low ship's side will, in a sea-way, allow the sea to sweep over the ship, and the waves, not the sailors, will have possession of the deck. The American accepts the conditions, removes the sailors from the deck, allows the sea to have its way, and drives his vessel through, not over the sea, to her fighting destination by steam, abandoning sails. The American also cheerfully accepts the small round turret as protection for guns and men; and pivots them on a central turn-table in the middle of his ship, raising his port high enough to be out of the water, and then fighting his gun through an aperture little larger than its muzzle.

By thus frankly accepting the conditions he could not control, the American did his work and built his fleet. It is beyond doubt that the American "Monitor" class, with two turrets in each ship, and two guns in each turret, is a kind of vessel that can be made fast, shot-proof and sea-proof. It may be uncomfortable, but it can be made secure. The sea may possess its deck, but in the air, above the sea, the American raises a platform on the level of the top of his turrets, which he calls his hurricane deck, whence he can look down with indifference at the waves fruitlessly foaming and breaking themselves on the abandoned deck below. His vessel, too, has the advantage, as he thinks it, of not rolling with the waves; so that he can take his aim steadily and throw his shot surely. Thus, if he abandons much that we value, he secures what he values more.

I think I have reason to know that the American turret ships, of the larger class, with two turrets and four guns, are successful vessels; successful beyond the measure of our English estimate of their success. Like so many American inventions, they are severely subject to the conditions of use, and successful by the rigidity and precision with which they fit the end and fulfill the purpose which was their aim.

Plate 138 contains longitudinal section, deck plans and cross section of the original American "Monitor" of Captain ERICSSON—the first turret ship that distinguished herself in action, having to engage with her single turret and pair of guns a large broadside ship of much heavier tonnage and armament, which she thoroughly defeated.

Captain ERICSSON, the builder of the *Monitor*, has long been distinguished equally in England and America. He was known as the builder and designer of one of the most remarkable engines, in the original competition, preliminary to the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad; he was afterwards distinguished in the introduction of the screw propeller in steam navigation, and he has crowned his career by the successful construction of the class of turret ships, which appear to have been taken up with avidity, and prosecuted with energy by the American Government; and during the course of their sad civil war, the "Monitors" appear to have rendered to the Federal side very important services. The design of these vessels has about it all the characteristics of American audacity. Every conventionality of the ship has been despised and discarded; in the sailor's sense of the word there is nothing "ship-shape" about this original *Monitor*; everything is unusual. She has neither keel, nor bilges, nor bulwarks. She is very nearly a London bridge, covered by a great horizontal platform of timber, projecting beyond her deck, and descending below the water-line. This great upper platform in no way conforms to the shape of the under-ship which carries it, it is obviously meant to shelter the rudder and the stern from every attempt to damage them by collision. At the bow the entire hull is

equally protected by the overhanging platform of the deck, and the whole upper works of the ship are covered with thick iron armor on both sides, and the wooden deck is protected by iron plates. The rudder is a balanced rudder, and the ship is propelled by a single screw; the boilers are the double-tier boilers, of the ordinary construction, with four sets of flues. It will be noticed that the arrangements of the turret are very different from Captain COLES' arrangements. The whole turret is on the upper deck, exposed to shot; it is not carried on a revolving set of rollers, but is pivoted on the centre, which seems to carry most of its weight by means of an iron trussing, from which it is, as it were suspended, and it slides on a smooth metal plate lying on the deck. The turret is worked by a small pair of donkey engines, working on tooth gear, and the ports are covered by hanging blocks. Like our turret, the "Monitor" shield has two guns worked parallel to each other on slides. The manner in which these turrets were afterwards improved and matured by experience, is shown in plate 139, and it is certain that Captain ERICSSON rendered great service to his country by inventing at once, and successfully introducing a class of vessels peculiarly suited to action in their inland waters and shallow navigations; and when we consider the extreme rapidity which attended the execution of the project, we must say that the original *Monitor* was a remarkable success, and that she was a type of an entirely new class of war-ship. It is curious and instructive to observe how differently the system has been developed in America and in England; in the one case the sudden abandonment of all the conventionalities of a ship, and in the other the studious retention of old forms and ways, admitting the innovation with the greatest possible amount of reluctance and seeming aversion. But it is almost always so with the Americans, who love a thing because it is new, even without any other recommendation, and with the English, who begin by hating a novelty, whatever be its merits.

UNION GENERALS DURING THE WAR.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1865.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, the names of but five general officers figured on the Army list, viz.: Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT, Brevet Major-Generals TWIGGS and WOOL, and Brigadier-Generals HARNEY and JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. The defection of two of these, TWIGGS and JOHNSTON, left but three at the disposal of the Government, all of whom were too old for efficient service in the management of armies in the field. The exigencies of the civil war called for the immediate appointment of a large additional number of general officers. They were selected from what was then supposed to be the best military and civil material in the country. As the loyal armies grew mightier in numbers from year to year, the general officers increased in due proportion. There were at the close of

1861.	
OF THE REGULAR ARMY.	
Major-Generals.....	3
Brigadier-Generals.....	11
OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.	
Major-Generals.....	5
Brigadier-Generals.....	107
1862.	
REGULARS.	
Major-Generals.....	4
Brigadier-Generals, (including Surgeon-General, Chief of Engineers and Chief Commissary, whose rank was raised in that year).....	13
VOLUNTEERS.	
Major-Generals.....	69
Brigadier-Generals.....	256
1863.	
REGULARS.	
Major-Generals.....	4
Brigadier-Generals, (including Provost-Marshal, created in that year).....	14
VOLUNTEERS.	
Major-Generals.....	70
Brigadier-Generals.....	270
1864 and '65.	
REGULARS.	
Lieutenant-General.....	1
Major-Generals.....	5
Brigadier-Generals, (including Judge-Advocate-General, raised in rank, and General Grant's Chief of Staff).....	17
VOLUNTEERS.	
Major-Generals.....	68
Brigadier-Generals.....	270

The above numbers do not represent the whole number appointed, but only those in act service appearing on the Army list at the end of each year. In the course of each year more or less were killed in battle or died of disease or wounds, or were retired, mustered out, dismissed, and dropped for non-confirmation by the Senate. Vacancies created by these casualties were usually filled without much delay, so that the actual number of general officers in the service during the war is the number given above, plus the total casualties.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE UNION GENERAL OFFICERS DURING THE WAR.

1861.	
Retired.	
Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott.	
Dismissed.	
Brigadier-General Joseph E. Johnston.	
Killed in Battle.	
N. Lyon, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri—the first and only Union General killed in the first year of the war.	
1862.	
Retired.	
Brigadier-Generals J. W. Phelps, C. M. Thurston, M. S. Wade.	
Killed in Battle and Died of Wounds.	
Major-General Philip Kearny, killed at the battle of Chantilly.	
Major-General I. I. Stevens, killed at the battle of Chantilly.	
Major-General J. K. F. Mansfield, mortally wounded at Antietam.	
Major-General J. L. Reno, mortally wounded at South Mountain.	
Major-General J. B. Richardson, mortally wounded at Antietam.	
Major-General Wm. Nelson, shot at Louisville in a private quarrel with General J. C. Davis.	
Brigadier-General W. H. L. Wallace, killed at Shiloh.	
Brigadier-General G. D. Bayard, mortally wounded at first battle of Fredericksburg.	
Brigadier-General P. A. Hackleman, killed at Corinth.	
Brigadier-General Henry Bohlen, killed at Freeman's Ford, Rapahannock River.	
Brigadier-General G. W. Taylor, mortally wounded at Cub Run, Va.	

Brigadier-General J. P. Rodman, mortally wounded at Antietam.
Brigadier-General J. S. Jackson, killed at Perryville, Ky.
Brigadier-Generals W. R. Terrill, killed at Perryville, Ky.
Brigadier-General C. F. Jackson, killed at Fredericksburg.
Brigadier-General Robert L. McCook, murdered by guerrillas.

Died of Disease.

Major-General C. F. Smith.
Major-General O. M. Mitchell.
Brigadier-Generals F. W. Lander, J. Cooper, C. D. Jameson, J. B. Plummer, F. E. Patterson.

1863.

Retired.

Major-General J. E. Wool.
Brigadier-Generals Robert Anderson, W. S. Harney, and J. W. Ripley.

Dismissed.

Major-Generals E. D. Morgan, C. M. Clay, S. Hamilton, G. A. McCall, C. S. Hamilton, B. M. Prentiss, R. C. Schenck, James A. Garfield.

Brigadier-Generals J. W. Denver, A. Durvee, E. Dumont, W. W. Burns, A. S. Platt, W. B. Campbell, C. P. Buckingham, J. Cochran, N. Taylor, G. P. Cluseret, J. F. Farnsworth, James Shields, C. E. Pratt, T. T. Crittenden, J. Craig, F. L. Vinton, J. Nagle, A. C. Harding, G. W. Morgan, C. C. Dodge, J. H. Van Allen, L. F. Ross, J. W. Revere, G. W. Deitzler, E. L. Viele, W. K. Strong, R. King, L. Fairchild, T. L. Kane, G. C. Smith, J. F. Quimby.

Dismissed.

Major-General Fitz John Porter.

Mustered Out and Discharged.

Brigadier-Generals Louis Blenker and James St. C. Morton.

Killed in Battle and Died of Wounds.

Major-General H. G. Berry, killed at Chancellorsville.
Brigadier-General A. W. Whipple, mortally wounded at Chancellorsville.

Brigadier-General J. F. Reynolds, killed at Gettysburg.
Brigadier-General George C. Strong, mortally wounded on Morris Island, S. C.

Brigadier-General J. W. Sill, killed at Murfreesboro'.
Brigadier-General S. K. Zook, killed at Gettysburg.

Brigadier-General W. H. Lytle, mortally wounded at Chickamauga.
Brigadier-General W. P. Sanders, mortally wounded at Knoxville, Tenn.

Died of Disease.

Major-General J. Buford.
Brigadier-Generals E. N. Kirk, Thomas Walsh and M. Corcoran.

1864.

Retired.

Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay.

Dismissed.

Major-Generals John C. Fremont, George B. McClellan, J. A. McClelland, Thomas L. Crittenden.

Brigadier-Generals J. M. Shackelford, S. Miller, J. T. Boyle, J. Bently, J. L. Kieman, H. T. Reid, Wm. R. Montgomery, D. Tyler, J. D. Stevenson, W. W. Orme, C. L. Mathies, James M. Tuttle, K. L. Eustis, Wm. T. H. Brooks, Wm. S. Smith, J. Bowen, H. Tyndale, J. H. Martindale, J. B. Turchin, M. S. Hascall, J. White, N. Dow, M. D. Mason, Thomas A. Rowley, A. W. Ellet.

Dismissed.

Brigadier-General J. G. Spears and Surgeon-General Hammond.

Mustered Out and Discharged.

Major-Generals E. D. Keyes, W. H. French and D. C. Buell.
Brigadier-Generals A. Porter, C. P. Stone, H. M. Naglee, T. T. Garrard, W. A. Gorman, J. J. Abercrombie, J. H. H. Ward, J. T. Owens, G. W. Morell.

Killed and Wounded in Battle and Died of Wounds.

Major-General J. Sedgwick, killed in front of Spottsylvania Court-House.

Major-General J. B. McPherson, killed before Atlanta.
Brigadier-General H. Hays, killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

Brigadier-General James S. Wadsworth, killed at the battle of the Wilderness.
Brigadier-General T. S. G. Stevenson, killed at the battle of Spottsylvania.

Brigadier-General James C. Rice, killed at Laurel Hill, Va.
Brigadier-General S. A. Rice, of wounds received at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas.

Brigadier-General C. G. Harker, of wounds received at Marietta, Ga.
Brigadier-General D. McCook, of wounds received at Marietta, Ga.
Brigadier-General D. A. Russell, killed at the battle of Winchester.

Died of Disease.

Major-General D. B. Birney, Brevet Major-General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer, Brigadier-General J. P. Taylor, Commissary-General of Subsistence; Brigadier-Generals Ransom, Champlin and Woodbury.

1865.

From the end of 1864 to the close of the war, very few changes took place among the general officers of the Army. General A. H. Terry was added to the Brigadier-Generals of the Regular Army. Only one general officer, Brigadier-General Thomas A. Smyth, was killed in action (near Farmville, Virginia), in the stated time, although the military operations of 1865 were the most decisive and comprehensive of the war.

RECAPITULATION.

From 1861 to 1865.

Resignations—Major-Generals.....	12
Retired—Brevet Lieutenant-General.....	1
Dismissed—Major-General.....	1
Killed outright in battle—Major-Generals.....	8
Died of wounds—Major-Generals.....	2
Died of disease—Major-Generals.....	4
Discharged and mustered out—Major-Generals.....	3
Killed—Major-General.....	1
Resignations—Brigadier-Generals.....	64
Retired—Brigadier-Generals.....	4
Dismissed—Brigadier-Generals.....	3
Killed outright in battle—Brigadier-Generals.....	17
Died of wounds—Brigadier-Generals.....	9
Died of disease—Brigadier-Generals.....	13
Discharged and mustered out—Brigadier-Generals.....	11
Total casualties—Major-Generals.....	31
Total casualties.....	122

It thus appears that the changes among the general officers caused by these casualties were nearly fifty per cent. of the highest number of commissions outstanding at any one time. The total loss of Generals in action was no more than thirty-seven—a comparatively small number, considering the number of enlisted men killed outright and died of wounds. Probably not more than one General to every thousand men lost his life in the war. The highest loss in any one year was in 1862, during which five Major-Generals and ten Brigadier-Generals were lost in action, and two Major-Generals and four Brigadier-Generals died of disease.

SURGEON-General Barnes has made the following assignment of surgeons of the Regular Army not on duty:—R. H. Coolidge to report to the commanding general at Raleigh, Department of North Carolina. J. E. Summers to report to the commanding general of Tennessee. E. P. Vollum to report to the commanding general at Galveston, Department of Texas. Ebenezer Swift to report to the commanding general at Augusta, Department of Georgia. John Moore to report to the commanding general at Vicksburg, Department of Mississippi. C. C. Keeny to report to the commanding general of the Pacific, at Sacramento, California.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

The brevet of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army has been conferred upon Colonel R. E. De Russey, United States Corps of Engineers.

Dr. J. J. Craven has received the appointment of Post Surgeon at Fortress Monroe, the position he has filled there for several months past. His rank is Lieutenant-Colonel.

General Rosecrans arrived in Virginia City, Nevada, October 14, from the Reese River Mines, where he had been rusticated. He was to leave immediately for San Francisco.

General Kilpatrick, who has been appointed Minister to Chili, received the brevets of Brigadier and Major-General in the Regular Army previous to resigning his commission.

Among the passengers for Europe by the *Java* were Major-General John M. Schofield, Brigadier-General G. W. Schofield, and Brigadier-General W. M. Wherry, on a year's leave.

Brigadier-General E. S. Otis, formerly of the One Hundred and Eightieth New York, was presented with an elegant Fifth Corps badge at Rochester a few days since by the old officers of his regiment.

Colonel George H. Crozman has been promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, for the fidelity and ability with which he performed the duties of Assistant Quartermaster-General during the late rebellion.

Colonel Dudley, Quartermaster of Transportation at City Point during its occupancy by our Armies, has been commissioned Quartermaster in the Regular Army, with rank of Captain, and he stands forty-sixth on the list.

Major Rob. Littler, who was an officer of the Second Iowa Infantry during its service as guard to Gratiot street prison, in St. Louis, has had trial before a court-martial in Little Rock, on charge of defrauding the Government. He was honorably acquitted.

Brevet Major-General D. H. Rucker, who has for the past four years discharged the duties of Department Quartermaster at Washington, is now absent from that city on leave. Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins is discharging the duties of his office during his absence.

General J. S. Fullerton, who has been temporarily acting as Commissioner of Freedmen, for the State of Louisiana, in place of General Absalom Baird, appointed to that office in August last, is on his way to Washington, General Baird having assumed the duties of the Commissioner.

Major John L. Broome, United States Marine Corps, has been transferred from the command of the United States Marine Barracks at Mound City, Ill., and ordered to relieve Colonel William Dulany, in the command of the Marine Garrison at the Naval Station, Portsmouth, Virginia.

Major-General Howard addressed a large assemblage of Freedmen at Jackson, Miss., on Saturday of last week. He assured them that the plantation lands would not be divided among them, and that the freedom which they enjoyed was the privilege to work for their living and support.

The following named officers compose the Court-martial to convene at Alexandria to try Captain Pettit, of the Twelfth Regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps:—Brigadier-General G. B. McKibbin, Colonel John Mansfield, Lieutenant-Colonel Carlisle Boyd, and Major H. B. Burnham, Judge Advocate. A large number of witnesses have been summoned.

Paymaster B. R. Cowen has been brevetted Brigadier-General. Major Prince has received a Brevet Colonelcy. The following Paymasters have been brevetted Lieutenant-Colonels:—J. A. Farris, J. H. Mayborn, C. M. Torrell, S. M. Crosby, R. S. Webb, George Phelps, A. H. Young, S. E. Adams, H. G. Rogers, J. S. Thurston, W. Vrooman, Jacob Sallade, L. T. Thustin, and N. H. Hutchins.

At Jackson, Mississippi, a few days ago, an affray occurred between Colonel William R. Wade, of the late rebel army and a Union soldier, in which the latter was mortally wounded. A number of soldiers soon after assailed Colonel Wade and inflicted serious injuries upon him. The Colonel was rescued by the guard, and taken to the hospital, where shortly afterwards he was killed, by whom is unknown.

Brevet Colonel C. S. Tripler, Brevet Colonel W. J. Sloan, Surgeon United States Army, and Brevet Colonel A. H. Hoff, Surgeon United States Volunteers, have been appointed a Board to act in conjunction with Dr. J. B. Jones, Health Officer of Brooklyn, and Drs. John Swinburne and Lewis A. Sayre, of New York, to examine and report fully upon the most desirable location for a hospital on the Government lands at Sandy Hook. The selection will be made with due reference to the safety of our troops stationed there engaged in the construction of fortifications.

The San Francisco *Alta* of October 11th says:—Colonel Drum yesterday received intelligence of the recovery of the remains of the late General Wright at Bay Flat, near Shelter Cove, Mendocino County, 150 miles from the scene of the *Brother Jonathan* disaster. The remains were badly decomposed, but have been fully identified from clothing and otherwise. The remains of Mrs. Wright, which were recovered soon after the disaster, are now at Gray's on Sacramento street, awaiting the arrival of those of her gallant husband by the *Del Norte* last night. The body of Major Eddy also came down on the *Del Norte*.

Orders were issued from the Paymaster-General's office a few days ago to General Leslie, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East, directing him to order the following named additional paymasters to close up accounts, turn over funds and prepare for muster-out:—Messrs. Haywood, Evans, Hapgood, Holman, Hoyt, Dye, Dewey, Thayer, Stoms, and Van Alstyne. This makes twelve officers of the Pay Corps in the Eastern Department mustered out of service within the last two weeks. Similar deductions have been made in the various other departments. The entire additional corps will be abolished or merged into the Regular Department by the first of the new year. Paymasters McBlair and Oakley have resigned.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE CASE OF WIRZ.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, NOV. 6, 1865.

General Court-Martial Orders No. 607.

I. Before a military commission, which convened at Washington, D. C., August 23, 1865, pursuant to paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 453, dated August 23, 1865, and paragraph 13, Special Orders No. 524, dated October 2, 1865, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, and of which Major-General Lewis Wallace, United States Volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried HENRY WIRZ:

CHARGE 1.—Maliciously, willfully and traitorously, and in aid of the then existing armed Rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the 27th day of March, A. D. 1864, and on divers other days between that day and the 10th day of April, 1865, combining, confederating and conspiring, together with JEFFERSON DAVIS, JAMES A. SEDDON, HOWELL COBB, JOHN H. WINDER, ISAIAH H. WHITE, W. S. WINDER, W. SHELLEY REED, R. R. STEVENSON, S. P. MOORE, KERR, late hospital steward at Andersonville, JAMES DUNCAN, WESLEY W. TURNER, BENJAMIN HARRIS, and others unknown, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States, then held and being prisoners of war within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, and in the military prisons thereof, to the end that the Armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, in violation of the laws and customs of war.

CHARGE 2.—Murder, in violation of the laws and customs of war.

PLEA:—To which charges and the specifications the accused, HENRY WIRZ, pleaded "Not Guilty."

FINDING:—The commission having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the accused, HENRY WIRZ, as follows:

Of the specification to charge, "Guilty," after amending said specification to read as follows:

In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ did combine, confederate and conspire with the said JEFFERSON DAVIS, JAMES A. SEDDON, HOWELL COBB, JOHN H. WINDER, REUBEN B. WINDER, ISAIAH H. WHITE, W. S. WINDER, W. SHELLEY REED, R. R. STEVENSON, S. P. MOORE, KERR, late hospital steward at Andersonville, JAMES DUNCAN, WESLEY W. TURNER, BENJAMIN HARRIS, and others whose names are unknown, citizens of the United States, aforesaid, and who were then engaged in armed Rebellion against the United States, maliciously, traitorously, and in violation of the laws of war to impair and injure the health and to destroy the lives—by subjecting to torture and great suffering, by confining in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, by exposing to the inclemency of winter and to the dews and burning sun of summer, by compelling the use of impure water and by furnishing insufficient and unwholesome food—of large numbers of Federal prisoners; to wit: the number of forty-five thousand soldiers in the military service of the United States of America, held as prisoners of war at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, on or before the 27th day of March, A. D. 1864, and at divers times between that day and the 10th day of April, A. D. 1865, to the end that the Armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, and the insurgents engaged in armed Rebellion against the United States might be aided and comforted; and he, the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the service of the so-called Confederate States, being then and there commandant of a military prison at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, located by authority of the so-called Confederate States for the confinement of prisoners of war, and as such commandant fully clothed with authority, and in duty bound to treat, care and provide for such prisoners held as aforesaid as were or might be placed in his custody, according to the law of war, did, in furtherance of such combination, confederation and conspiracy, maliciously, wickedly and traitorously confine a large number of prisoners of war, soldiers in the military service of the United States, to the number of about 45,000 men, in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, in a close and small area of ground, wholly inadequate to their wants and destructive to their health, which he well knew and intended; and while then so confined during the time aforesaid, did, in furtherance of his evil design, and in aid of the said Confederacy, willfully and maliciously neglect to furnish tents, barracks or other shelter sufficient for their protection from the inclemency of winter and the dews and burning sun of summer; and with such evil intent did take and cause to be taken from them their clothing, blankets, camp equipment and other property of which they were possessed at the time of being placed in his custody; and with like malice and evil intent did refuse to furnish or cause to be furnished food either of a quality or quantity sufficient to preserve health and sustain life; and did refuse and neglect to furnish wood sufficient for cooking in summer and to keep the said prisoners warm in winter; and did compel the said prisoners to subsist upon unwholesome food, and that in limited quantities entirely inadequate to sustain health, which he well knew; and did compel the said prisoners to use unwholesome water, reeking with the filth and garbage of the prison and prison ground, and the offal and drainage of the wash-house of said prison, whereby the prisoners became greatly reduced in their bodily strength, and emaciated and injured in their bodily health; their minds injured and their intellects broken; and many of them, whose names are unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof, which he, the said HENRY WIRZ, then and there well knew and intended; and so knowing and evilly intending, did refuse and neglect to provide proper lodgings, food or nourishment for the sick, and necessary medicine and medical attendance for the restoration of their health; and did knowingly, willfully and maliciously, in furtherance of his evil designs, permit them to languish and die from want of care and proper treatment; and the said HENRY WIRZ, still pursuing his evil purposes, did permit to remain in the said prison, among the emaciated, sick and languishing living, the bodies of the dead, until they became corrupt and loathsome, and filled the air with fetid and noxious exhalations, and thereby greatly increased the unwholesomeness of the prison, inasmuch that great numbers of said prisoners, whose names are unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof; and the said HENRY WIRZ, still pursuing his wicked and cruel purpose, wholly disregarding the usages of civilized warfare, did, at the time and place aforesaid, maliciously and willfully subject the prisoners aforesaid to cruel, unusual and infamous punishment upon slight, trivial and fictitious pretences—by fastening large balls of iron to their feet and binding numbers of the prisoners aforesaid closely together with large chains, around their necks and feet, so that they walked with the greatest difficulty; and, being so confined, were subjected to the burning rays of the sun, often without food and drink for hours and even days, from which said cruel treatment numbers, whose names are unknown, sickened, fainted and died; and he, the said WIRZ, did further cruelly treat and injure said prisoners by maliciously tying them up by the thumbs, and willfully confining them within an instrument of torture called "the stocks," thus depriving them of the use of their limbs, and forcing them to lie, sit and stand for many hours without the power of changing their position, and being without food or drink, in consequence of which, many, whose names are unknown, sickened and died; and he, the said WIRZ, still wickedly pursuing his said purpose, did establish and cause to be designated, within the prison enclosure, containing said prisoners, "a dead line," being a line around the inner face of the stockade or wall enclosing said prison, and about 20 feet distant from and within said stockade; and having so established said dead line, which was in some places an imaginary line, and in other places marked by insecure and shifting strips of boards nailed upon the top of small and insecure stakes or posts, he, the said WIRZ, instructed the prison guard stationed around the top of said stockade to fire upon and kill any of the prisoners aforesaid who might fall upon, pass over, or under, or across the said "dead line;" pursuant to which said orders and instructions, maliciously and needlessly given by said WIRZ, the said prison guard did fire upon and kill a number of said prisoners; and the said WIRZ, still pursuing his evil purpose, did keep and use furious and blood-thirsty dogs dangerous to human life, to hunt down prisoners of war aforesaid, who made their escape from his custody, and did, then and there, willfully and maliciously suffer, incite and encourage the said dogs to seize, tear, mangle and maim the bodies and limbs of said fugitive prisoners of war, which the said beasts, incited as aforesaid, then and there did, whereby a large number of prisoners of war who, during the time aforesaid made their escape and were recaptured, died; and the said WIRZ, still pursuing his wicked purpose, and still aiding in carrying out said conspiracy, did cause to be used, for the pretended purpose of vaccination, impure and poisonous vaccine matter, which said impure vaccine matter was then and there, by direction and order of said WIRZ, maliciously, cruelly and wickedly deposited in the arms of many of said prisoners, by means of which large numbers of them lost the use of their arms, and many of them were so injured that they soon thereafter died; all of which he, the said HENRY WIRZ, well knew and maliciously intended, and in aid of the existing Rebellion against the United States, with the view to assist in weakening and impairing the Armies of the United States, and in furtherance of the said conspiracy, and with the full knowledge, consent and connivance of his co-conspirators aforesaid, he, the said WIRZ, then and there did.

Of Charge I, "Guilty," after amending said charge to read as follows: "Maliciously, willfully and traitorously, and in aid of the then existing armed Rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1864, and on divers other days between that day and the tenth day of April, 1865, combining, confederating and conspiring together with JEFFERSON DAVIS, JAMES A. SEDDON, HOWELL COBB, JOHN H. WINDER, ISAIAH H. WHITE, W. S. WINDER, W. SHELLEY REED, R. R. STEVENSON, S. P. MOORE, KERR, late hospital steward at Andersonville, JAMES DUNCAN, WESLEY W. TURNER, BENJAMIN HARRIS, and others unknown, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States then held and being prisoners of war within the lines of the so-called Confederate States and in the military prisons thereof, to the end that the Armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, in violation of the laws and customs of war."

Of specification first, to charge two, "guilty, adding the words 'or about' immediately before the phrase 'the ninth day of July.'"

Of specification second, to charge two, "guilty."

Of specification third, to charge two, "guilty, after striking out 'June' and inserting instead 'September.'"

Of specification fourth, to charge two, "not guilty."

Of specification five, to charge two, "guilty, after striking out the phrase 'on the thirteenth day,' and inserting instead the phrase 'on or about the twenty-fifth day.'"

Of specification six, to charge II, "guilty, after striking out the word 'first' and inserting 'fifteenth,' and also striking out the phrase 'on or about the sixteenth day.'"

Of specification seven, to charge II, "guilty, after striking out the word 'twentieth' and inserting instead the word 'first,' and also after inserting 'on or about' immediately before the phrase 'the twenty-fifth day.'"

Of specifications eight and nine, to charge II, "guilty."

Of specification ten, to charge II, "not guilty."

Of specification eleven, to charge II, "guilty," after striking out the word 'first' and inserting instead the word 'sixth,' after striking out also the phrase 'incite and urge' and the phrase 'encouragement and instigation,' and by adding the words 'or about' after the word 'on,' where it last occurs in the specification; and also after striking out the phrase 'animals, called blood-hounds,' and inserting the word 'dogs,' and also striking out the word 'blood-hounds' where it afterwards occurs, and inserting the word 'dogs,' and also striking out the words 'given by him.'"

Of specification twelve, to charge II, "guilty."

Of specification thirteen, to charge II, "not guilty."

Of the second charge, "guilty."

SENTENCE: And the commission does therefore sentence him, the said HENRY WIRZ, "to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States may direct, two-thirds of the members of the court concurring therein."

II. The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case having been submitted to the President of the United States, the following are his orders:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, NOV. 3, 1865.

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court in the within case are approved, and it is ordered that the sentence be carried into execution by the officer commanding the Department of Washington, on Friday, the 10th day of November, 1865, between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M., and 12 o'clock noon.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

III. Major-General C. C. AUGER, commanding the Department of Washington, is commanded to cause the foregoing sentence in the case of HENRY WIRZ to be duly executed in accordance with the President's order.

IV. The Military Commission, of which Major-General LEWIS WALLACE, United States Volunteers, is President, is hereby dissolved. By command of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, NOV. 13, 1865.

The following named officer, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case:

Major Myron W. Wood, Second Wisconsin cavalry.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

INTERMENT OF THE BODY OF WIRZ.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, NOV. 10, 1865.

Major-General C. C. AUGER, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Department of Washington:

Sir:—The President of the United States directs that the body of Henry Wirz, executed this morning, under General Court-Martial Orders No. 607, be interred in the penitentiary yard, arsenal grounds, where Payne and others were buried.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 1.—Assistant Surgeon D. F. Ricketts, to the *Allegheny*. Passed Assistant Surgeon C. J. S. Welles, to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Assistant Engineer William H. Kelly, to the *Frolic*, European Squadron.

NOVEMBER 3.—Second Assistant Engineer Robert B. Hine, to the *Waterloo*. First Assistant Engineer Francis Cronin, to the *Penacola*.

NOVEMBER 4.—Assistant Paymaster Robert C. Lisle, to the *Suotara*. Lieutenant-Commander Milton Haxton to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander William Tuxton, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

NOVEMBER 6.—Second Assistant Engineers E. J. Whittaker and Mark Sunstrom, to the *Ashuelot*. Lieutenant-Commander E. P. Williams, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, Mass.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 1.—Surgeon William T. Hord, from duty at Mound City, Ill., on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer George W. Melville, from the *Chattanooga*, and granted leave.

Surgeon Edward Shippen, from the *Shenandoah*, and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer J. Cox Hall, from special duty at New York, and granted leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. S. Knight, from duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to duty at Mound City, Ill.

NOVEMBER 2.—Second Assistant Engineer F. G. Coggin, from the *Frolic*, and placed on sick leave.

NOVEMBER 3.—Second Assistant Engineer Orleans Longacre, from the *Waterloo*, on the reporting his relief, and ordered to examination.

NOVEMBER 6.—Lieutenant Frederick Rodgers, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Walter R. Scofield, from the *Grand Gulf*, and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer Horace McMurtrie, from duty with Chief Engineer Moore, at Boston, and ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the *Ashuelot*.

Lieutenant-Commander Rush R. Wallace, from the *Grand Gulf*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

ORDER REVOKED.

NOVEMBER 1.—Assistant Surgeon William P. Baird, to the *Tonawanda*, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

NOVEMBER 1.—Midshipman George C. Bayer, at the Naval Academy.

APPOINTED.

NOVEMBER 3.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Grenville B. Le Compte, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

The *Shenandoah* and the *Tuscarora* at Philadelphia are being rapidly fitted for a three years' cruise, and will soon be ready.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 31.—Acting Ensign R. S. Proudfit, to the *Constellation*.
 NOVEMBER 1.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edward F. Devens, to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.
 NOVEMBER 2.—Mates Henry Rogers and Fred. Haslewood, to the *Leopold*.
 NOVEMBER 3.—Mate Arthur B. Arey, to the *Allegany*.
 NOVEMBER 4.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant F. M. Green, to the *New Hampshire*.
 Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. F. Wade, Acting Masters E. D. Taylor, Samuel Hall and E. S. Goodwin, to the *Ohio*.
 Acting Master J. G. Green, to the *New Hampshire*.
 Acting Assistant Surgeon Nelson Ingram, to the *Brooklyn*.
 NOVEMBER 6.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lawrence J. Lyons, to the *Ashuelot*.
 Acting Third Assistant Engineer F. M. Kennedy, to the *Ashuelot*.
 Mate Edward K. Green, to the *Ohio*.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 31.—Mates F. W. Kimball and J. S. Clark, from the *Release*, and granted leave.
 Mate H. M. Guilford, from the *Release*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.
 Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert McNaught, from iron-clad duty at Philadelphia, and granted leave.
 Acting Master Basil W. Leary, from the *Constellation*, and granted leave.
 Acting Master Jonathan Baker, from the *Release*, and granted leave.
 Acting Ensign Henry W. O'Hara, from duty in the Bureau of Navigation and office of Detail, and granted leave.
 Acting Assistant Paymaster G. L. Ely, from the *Release*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
 Acting Assistant Surgeon R. C. Tuttle, from the *Release*, and granted leave.
 NOVEMBER 1.—Mate Thomas P. Jones, from the *Poppy*, and ordered to the *Constellation*.
 Acting Ensign Samuel Atwood, from the *Michigan*, and granted leave.
 Acting Ensign William Swartwout, from the *Winoski*, and granted leave.
 Acting Ensign Isaac Miller, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Foley, from the *Harcourt*, and granted leave.
 Acting Ensign William Clark, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles W. O'Neill, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Richard Law, from the *Poppy*, and granted leave.
 NOVEMBER 2.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles J. Cooper, from the *Anemone*, and granted leave.
 Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry C. Jewett, from the Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.
 NOVEMBER 3.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Tuttle, from the Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.
 Acting Assistant Paymaster Eugene Chapin, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and granted leave.
 Acting Volunteer Lieutenant G. P. Lord, from duty at the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and placed on sick leave.
 NOVEMBER 4.—Mate Larkin T. Lee, from the *Wm. Badger*, and ordered to the *Constellation*.
 Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edwin Coffin, Acting Masters Samuel B. Meader, Phineas Leach, Charles Courtney and E. C. Healey, Acting Ensigns Peter O'Connor, J. W. Merryman and H. W. Norton, from the *Ohio*, and granted leave.
 Acting Master Samuel Haines, from the *Wm. Badger*, and granted leave.
 Acting Ensign and Pilot John Denson, from the Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.
 Acting Master H. H. North, from the *Warsaw*, and ordered to the *Aguam*.
 Acting Carpenter J. M. Peabody, from the Mississippi Squadron and granted leave.
 NOVEMBER 6.—Acting Assistant Paymaster C. G. Hutchinson, from the *Boxer*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
 Acting Assistant Paymaster H. B. Wetherell, Jr., from the *Grand Gulf*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
 Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank Bissell, from special duty connected with the discharge of men at New York, and ordered to settle his accounts.
 Acting Master J. F. Dearborn, and Acting Ensign John Rounseville, from the Navy Yard Boston, and granted leave.
 Acting Master G. C. Schulze, from the *Portsmouth*, and granted leave.
 Acting Master George Cabot, Acting Ensigns C. H. Littlefield, George H. Fletcher and W. F. Dolliver, Gunner John B. Powell, Acting First Assistant Engineer William Campbell, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Eliza Chappell, Thomas Hine and James Sullivan, Acting Third Assistant Engineers J. W. Lyon, Robert Reilly and S. B. Guild, from the *Grand Gulf*, and granted leave.
 Acting Ensigns J. H. Nash, T. M. Smith, M. Wagg and J. G. Lloyd, Acting First Assistant Engineer A. B. Cullins, Acting Second Assistant Engineer William H. Mott, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas Pentony and A. F. Bullard, from the *Boxer*, and granted leave.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

NOVEMBER 1.—Mate Thomas Harris, of the *Montanomoh*.
 Acting Third Assistant Engineer William F. Gallagher, of the *Fuma*.
 NOVEMBER 4.—Acting Assistant Paymaster E. Mellach, of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

APPOINTED.

NOVEMBER 3.—Edwin P. Crocker, W. O. Friell, James Wilson, E. M. Hariland and Benjamin G. Perry, Mates, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.
 NOVEMBER 6.—William Nolan and John Hutchins, Mates, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOVEMBER 1.—The honorable discharge of Acting Ensign Woodward Carter has this day been revoked, and he is ordered to iron-clad duty, at Philadelphia.
 The Navy Department is desirous of knowing the whereabouts of Acting Assistant Paymasters E. K. Gibson, W. H. Byrn, B. H. Franklin, C. H. Hill and F. W. Hanson.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

who have been honorably discharged the service since last report:—

ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER.
 John P. Randall, Nov. 24.

ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANTS.

W. B. Sheldon, Oct. 29, John Sherrill, Nov. 4,
 Thomas B. Gregory, Oct. 30, Nicholas Kirby, Nov. 4,
 John W. Atkinson, Oct. 28, Edward Morgan, Nov. 4,
 W. E. Dennison, Sept. 26, William F. Rogers, Oct. 26,
 Thomas Chaffield, Nov. 3.

ACTING MASTER AND PILOT.

F. Kain, from Jan. 8, 1866.

ACTING MASTERS.

E. Van Slyke, Oct. 28, Silas Owen, Nov. 4,
 D. P. Page, Oct. 28, Charles Swenson, Nov. 1,
 George P. Lee, Oct. 23, D. P. Rosemiller, Jr., Nov. 5,
 G. W. Barrett, Oct. 28, Silas Reynolds, Oct. 31,
 W. L. Kempton, Oct. 23, John Kellogg, Oct. 30,
 J. E. Stickney, Oct. 20, William H. De Wolf, Nov. 4,
 George Finney, Oct. 28, Charles A. Pettit, Oct. 4,
 Walter Sargent, Oct. 23, John Baker, Oct. 4,
 W. L. Howorth, Oct. 20, D. S. Murphy, Oct. 31,
 F. W. Partridge, Oct. 30, G. D. Newcomb, Oct. 30,
 C. C. Childs, Oct. 30, A. S. Magathin, Nov. 4,
 E. E. Anson, Oct. 30, William Wright, Sept. 17,
 B. S. Magar, Nov. 1, P. S. Borden, Nov. 4,
 W. E. Thomas, Oct. 27, A. J. Louch, Oct. 20,
 W. T. Bacon, Oct. 3, William Martin, Dec. 15,
 S. A. Swinnerton, Oct. 31, J. S. Gelett, Nov. 1,
 David Organ, Nov. 1, William McClintock, Nov. 5,
 Charles W. Lee, Oct. 28, Jeremiah Irwin, Nov. 1,
 Charles F. Keith, Oct. 26, John H. Platt, Oct. 27,
 William Moslander, Oct. 31, Will T. Power, Nov. 8.

ACTING ENSIGN AND PILOT.

Henry Wheeler, Nov. 3.

ACTING ENSIGNS.

A. T. Parsons, Oct. 24, W. C. Seymour, Oct. 28,
 M. J. Nicholson, Oct. 31, C. F. Barton, Oct. 28,
 G. J. Conklin, Oct. 28, F. L. Harris, Oct. 28,
 J. W. Foster, Oct. 28, H. H. Ankers, Oct. 28,
 John Ross, Sept. 14, Thomas West, Oct. 28,
 W. G. Pitts, Oct. 28, M. G. Bailey, Oct. 28,
 Jacob Rutherford, Oct. 28, G. M. Dexter, Oct. 28,
 John E. Wright, Oct. 28, William Jenney, Oct. 28,
 Matthew Huston, Oct. 28, E. P. Peterson, Oct. 28,
 Andrew Nelson, Oct. 28, A. R. Hazard, Oct. 28,
 Anthony Hagerup, Oct. 17, Ezra Bassett, Oct. 28,
 E. L. Hurd, Oct. 28, H. S. P. Rollins, Oct. 28,
 Henry Wakefield, Oct. 28, William A. Abbot, Oct. 30,
 Edward Jannin, Oct. 28, J. N. Peabody, Oct. 19,
 J. W. Griffith, Oct. 29, John B. Pratt, Oct. 31,
 C. M. Fuller, Sept. 5, M. S. Porter, Oct. 21,
 G. H. Wood, Oct. 28, William Knight, Nov. 3.

MATES.

L. P. Cook, Oct. 28, Andrew Donaldson, Aug. 6,
 James Williams, Oct. 28, H. B. Sprague, Aug. 5,
 W. A. Daniels, Oct. 29, H. Z. Allphinn, Nov. 1,
 R. W. Rogers, Oct. 20, John McAllister, Nov. 2,
 W. H. Joseph, July 17, Henry Walters, Nov. 1,
 A. J. Marks, Oct. 28, A. G. Boggs, Aug. 5,
 H. F. Bean, Oct. 31, W. S. Culbertson, Nov. 18,
 Henry Van Velsan, Nov. 4, W. H. Dobell, Nov. 1,
 E. N. Wild, Nov. 3, John P. Fisher, Nov. 6,
 W. E. Jelley, Nov. 1, William M. Mullien, Nov. 6,
 John D. Moore, Nov. 1, R. P. Craft, Nov. 5.

ACTING PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON.

A. B. C. Sawyer, Oct. 28.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

George E. Francis, Oct. 28, William H. Bates, Nov. 6,
 E. Dayton, Oct. 28, S. C. Johnson, Nov. 6,
 J. T. Field, Oct. 28, Lewis Westfall, Nov. 6,
 D. P. Taylor, Oct. 28, W. G. Frost, Nov. 6,
 R. A. Whedon, Nov. 1, Thad. E. Clark, Nov. 6,
 J. G. Park, Nov. 6.

ACTING CHIEF ENGINEERS.

George W. Farrar, Oct. 26, A. K. Eddowes, Nov. 1,
 Thomas Sheffer, Oct. 30, Henry Hartwig, Nov. 2,
 N. P. Baldwin, Nov. 7.

ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

J. F. Butler, Oct. 26, A. H. Bagby, Nov. 4,
 Augustus Barnum, Oct. 25, Thomas N. Hall, Sept. 28,
 William Huntley, Oct. 28, John Thompson, Oct. 10,
 Joseph McKnight, Oct. 25, Richard P. Morrow, Nov. 6,
 William M. Harden, Nov. 4, Joseph L. Hilliard, Nov. 7,
 George Radabaugh, Oct. 29, Joseph Bolejack, Oct. 30,
 S. R. Brummage, Nov. 5, Theo. F. Lewis, Oct. 26,
 D. R. Sims, Nov. 4, John Seaman, Oct. 26.

ACTING SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

J. C. Lewis, Oct. 24, Robert R. Morrison, Oct. 28,
 John G. Rosmond, Oct. 26, James Cuthbertson, Oct. 28,
 Samuel Tomlinson, Oct. 26, William W. Thain, Oct. 30,
 Richard Thall, Oct. 27, John L. Bowers, Nov. 1,
 James R. Webb, Oct. 28, Joseph V. Horne, Oct. 31,
 William P. Ellis, Oct. 27, Thomas I. Archer, Nov. 7,
 H. W. Moore, Oct. 28, William D. Robb, Nov. 7,
 Charles R. Jones, Oct. 19, E. M. Kidd, Oct. 28,
 Alfred Hoyt, Oct. 23, Frederick A. Hutchinson, Nov. 4,
 William T. Graff, Aug. 5, Charles A. Laws, Oct. 27,
 Henry Gormly, Sept. 15, S. A. Livingston, Oct. 27,
 George T. Wilson, Nov. 4, C. F. Hirsch, Oct. 31,
 John Reed, Nov. 4, Simon Rockefeller, Oct. 25,
 James Cutler, Nov. 4, Walter J. Cornell, Oct. 28,
 C. F. Degelman, Nov. 4, Newell W. Conner, Nov. 1,
 John C. Briggs, Nov. 4, George Nelson, Oct. 30,
 R. H. Bennisson, Nov. 4, James A. Miller, Oct. 30,
 William Grant, Nov. 4, Philip Kytler, Nov. 7,
 James Van Zant, Nov. 4, Henry Harbensen, Oct. 27,
 Anthony Courtney, Nov. 4, B. A. Farmer, Sept. 28,
 T. L. Nichols, Nov. 4, John M. Hartnett, Nov. 6,
 George Longwell, Sept. 18, A. H. Tyler, Oct. 18,
 William H. Tate, Oct. 7, John G. Briggs, Nov. 7,
 Alexander Campbell, Nov. 6, A. R. Smith, Nov. 1,
 John A. Wilson, Sept. 19, John Westinghouse, Oct. 31,
 George M. Dansberry, Nov. 6, Frederick C. Russell, Oct. 30,
 George T. Gibbs, Nov. 2, James Pollard, Oct. 30.

ACTING THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Robert Ross, Oct. 25, William T. Longee, Oct. 27,
 Amos K. Tappan, Oct. 27, John N. Schenck, Oct. 27,
 Joseph Hager, Oct. 25, Jesse Wright, Oct. 28,
 W. H. Barclay, Oct. 28, Otis C. Chamblin, Oct. 28,
 James F. Winters, Oct. 23, George Ellis, Oct. 28,
 John H. Dee, Oct. 28, Luke Shuman, Oct. 27,
 William Ray, Oct. 28, Martin Hiland, Oct. 4,
 C. H. Chaffee, Oct. 28, Theo. A. Groth, Oct. 7,
 John H. Burchmore, Oct. 27, George E. Hobbs, Oct. 28,
 Montgomery West, Oct. 27, Leonard Pratt, Oct. 28,
 Benjamin Cobb, Jr., Oct. 27, William E. Coster, Oct. 25,
 Edward N. Bliss, Oct. 27, Samuel Fowler, Oct. 19,
 Franklin Babcock, Oct. 27, James H. Nash, Oct. 18,
 A. C. Wilcox, Oct. 26, William Smith, Oct. 28,
 George W. Latham, Oct. 28, Henry W. Whitling, Nov. 3,
 Robert B. Churchill, Oct. 26, Thomas J. Fox, Nov. 2,
 Daniel Weston, Oct. 28, James O. Herron, Oct. 30,
 Newell W. Bryn, Oct. 27, G. M. Hayman, Nov. 4,
 John S. Hill, Oct. 28, A. D. Radcliffe, Nov. 4,
 D. C. McBride, Oct. 24, Eli Powell, Nov. 4,
 Michael Garrigan, Oct. 27, Thomas McAllister, Oct. 24,
 Edward Loughton, Oct. 28, Horace B. Steadman, Nov. 6,
 George E. Morris, Oct. 28, Andrew Lusk, Oct. 31,
 Thomas E. Taylor, Oct. 28, Thomas Mattingley, Nov. 6,
 C. D. Wrightington, Oct. 27, Levi Robbins, Nov. 1,
 H. W. Taylor, Oct. 27, Nicholas Cassin, Nov. 2,
 Patrick Maloney, Oct. 27, Henry James, Nov. 1,
 William J. Paul, Nov. 9.

ACTING GUNNERS.

Robert Sherman, Oct. 28, James Lamont, Oct. 28,
 William Kneeland, Oct. 28, W. E. Keyes, Sept. 16,
 James Combs, July 9.

ACTING CARPENTERS.

M. E. Curley, Aug. 6, Byard Martin, Nov. 1,
 George H. Stevens, Oct. 4, J. W. Kennedy, Oct. 30,
 Jerome Burns, Oct. 28, B. H. Brink, Nov. 1.

NAVAL REGISTER.

COLORADO, 52.—This fine frigate, flagship of Rear Admiral Goldsborough, arrived at Brest on the 24th of September, with the *Frolic*, Lieutenant-Commander Upshur, in company, having sailed last from Cherbourg. The French flag, and afterward the flag of the Prefect of Brest, was saluted. Admiral Goldsborough was very courteously received by Count de Gueydon, the Prefect, who tendered the facilities of his command for repairs if needed. After firing about a hundred and seventy rounds in various courtesies the formalities were completed, and the Admiral paid a visit to the *Kearsarge*, which was lying in the harbor. The men were exercised at the guns and other evolutions for a couple of hours. The *Kearsarge* has been out about six months, having first visited Ferrol to join the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* in taking care of the *Stonevill*. But the latter vessel had already left for the American coast before the arrival of the *Kearsarge* out; since then she has been cruising about Spain and Portugal, and more lately in the Irish Channel, on the look-out for a couple of ex-rebel privateers laying in English ports. She did not see them, and a month since she came to Brest. While on her station she has had several races with foreign men-of-war, and even fast mail steamers, in which she has beaten on every occasion. She steams very fast, making thirteen knots without forcing at all. She is well known in

Europe from her engagement with the *Alabama*, and is visited by hundreds wherever she goes, every one examining her with great minuteness, and keeping a sharp look-out for shot-holes and other signs of her memorable fight. All on board of her are well. The health generally of the squadron remains good. There are few serious cases of sickness in any of the vessels; but, to the regret of all, Assistant Surgeon Allingham, of the *Frolic*, was left in the French hospital at Cherbourg sick of fever, thought to have been contracted in Holland. The movements of the squadron hereafter are a subject of speculation entirely. The cholera is raging with such extreme violence in the Mediterranean ports that the ships will remain in the northwestern part of France, and not visit any more southern ports until a change in the sanitary situation manifests itself. The French squadron of iron-clads, under Count Bouet-Villaumex, which sailed from Cherbourg while the *Colorado* lay there, was unfortunate enough to get the cholera on board while merely touching a few hours at Toulon. A change of station was instantly made, and the epidemic ceased.

CYANE, sloop, 19, is still in the harbor of Panama, as guardship.

DUMBARTON, paddle-wheel, 4, arrived at the Brooklyn Yard on the 11th with steamer *Lillian* in tow, and bringing a draft of men for the receiving ship *Vermont*, and stores for the Navy Yard. The *Dumbarton* sailed from the Washington Navy Yard on the 7th inst. The following is a list of her officers:—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Fred D. Stewart; Masters, C. V. Morris and J. F. Thompson; Engineers—Second Assistants, S. V. Stillings (in charge), H. K. Steever; Third Assistants, W. W. Bailey and G. U. Brown.

FLORIDA, paddle-wheel, 7, from Norfolk, Va., arrived at the Brooklyn Yard on the 13th. She had in tow the old ordnance ships *Ben Morgan* and *Roman*. These vessels will be offered for sale in the course of two weeks.

NESHAMINY, scow, 17, which was launched some time ago at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is still there. Three unsuccessful attempts have been made to dock her, but all failed, owing to the lowness of the tide. As soon as she is coppered she will be towed to New York to receive her machinery, which is in process of construction at the Etna Works.

PURITAN, iron-clad, 4, has been towed from Greenpoint to the Fulton Iron Works, at Colliers Hook, where she will be immediately equipped for sea.

ST. MARY'S, sloop, 23, was at Valparaiso October 13.

TONAWANDA, iron-clad, 4, left Fort Monroe on the 10th.

TRIGA, paddle-wheel, 8, from Belfast, Me., remained at Port Royal, S. C., November 6. She would leave in about three days for Pensacola.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

W. A. CROMWELL, Acting Fourth Auditor, makes a statement of Navy Accounts for the month of October, by which it appears that \$4,931,304 have been disbursed to Navy agents, \$3,216,855 to Naval paymasters, \$272,700 to marines, \$673,653 for prize claims, and \$88,838 for general claims.

REAR-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is now in Philadelphia. His visit is believed to be in regard to the erection of a large Naval Hospital, adjoining the Naval Asylum, as lately decided upon by the Navy Department.

The order issued by the department, August 29, 1865, to the effect that "all men having less than eighteen months to serve were to be discharged without any reference to bounty received," has been countermanded. The reason for this step is said to be that the department considers the naval force sufficiently reduced.

THE *Portsmouth Chronicle* learns that orders have been received to prepare the immense iron-clad *Passaconaway*, now on the stocks at Portsmouth Navy Yard, for sea as soon as possible; also, that the steamers *Minnetola*, *Maratanza* and *Galena*, are to be fitted out for sea immediately.

DURING the war a large number of old naval cannon accumulated at the various navy yards throughout the United States, which the Secretary of the Navy now proposes to dispose of. On the 1st of December, one hundred and ninety-five will be offered at public auction in Philadelphia, and will be sold by the pound to the highest bidder.

THE Navy Department is in receipt of a dispatch from Commander Murray, dated November 1, stating that he had arrived at Havana, and that the Rebel ram *Stonewall* was coaled and ready for sailing. He states that his reception by the authorities there was cordial, and every facility was afforded him that was necessary. He intended leaving there in a few days, with the *Stonewall* in tow, for the Navy Yard in Washington.

THE monthly report to the Commissioners of Pensions for October exhibits that applications from widows, mothers and orphans for annuities were admitted to the number of 1,864, and 88 rejected. 1,896 applications for pensions from men invalided in the Military service were admitted, and 338 rejected. The number of applications from both of the above classes filed during October and not yet acted upon reaches 7,458.

THE steamer *Wando* is offered for sale at the Brooklyn Yard for the third time. She was reported sold to G. W. Bundy, on the 25th October, at \$21,500, but for some reason, of which we have not been informed, she is again in the hands of the Government. The *Wando* is an iron side-wheel steamer, of 645 tons burden, 226 feet in length, and 26 feet in breadth. She was formerly the notorious blockade runner "Let Her Rip," but was captured by the *Fort Jackson* in November, 1864. She was purchased from the captors by the Government, and has been attached to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The following is a list of the number of vessels sold at the different navy yards, showing the amount realized from the sales:

	Vessels.	Amount.
Brooklyn Navy Yard	57	\$1,372,800
Philadelphia Navy Yard	30	726,150
Washington Navy Yard	24	299,750
Portsmouth Navy Yard	6	111,260
Charlestown Navy Yard	4	62,500
Mound City, Ill.	4	24,000
Total	123	\$2,596,460

THE gunboat *Jacob Bell*, which was lost in the recent heavy gales, was formerly a tugboat in the harbor of New York. She was purchased by the Government in 1861 for \$12,000, and has seen a great deal of active service. She was on her way North, to be sold at auction, when lost. The steam yacht *Clara Clarita* had been sold to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It is their intention to use her as a tow boat and tender for their vessels in this harbor. The *Clara Clarita*, is now at the Novelty Iron Works, undergoing the changes necessary to fit her for the service she is destined to perform hereafter.

GENERAL GRANT AND HIS FAMILY.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* gives the following account of General Grant's family:

It is understood that the family descended from Noah Grant, who came over from Scotland at some early period, and settled in Connecticut, but the authenticated record begins with Captain Noah Grant, who must have lived in the neighborhood of Coventry. He entered the United States service as Captain in 1755, and was killed in battle on the 20th of September, 1756. He was the great-grandfather of General Grant. His son, Noah Grant, was born at Windsor, July 4, 1744. He served through most of the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of Captain. He lived for a time in New London county, it is believed, but he is known to have resided in Coventry. After the death of his first wife, he emigrated from that place to Western Pennsylvania, where he married again. The father of General Grant was born of this marriage in January, 1794, in Westmoreland county. He was named Jesse Root Grant, after Judge Jesse Root, of Connecticut, with whom his father claimed some sort of relationship. The family moved to Ohio in 1799. At that time schools were almost entirely unknown in that country, and the only education Jesse Root Grant obtained was derived from a few months' schooling when he was about fifteen years of age. His father, although tolerably well educated himself, took no interest in instructing his children, and as the family was poor they could not afford to seek abroad for the advantages which they lacked at home. Young Grant had a matter of fact turn of mind, and seeing that he was destined to obtain his living by the sweat of his brow, he cast about for some remunerative employment. He finally selected the tanning business. In 1820 he removed to Point Pleasant, a small village twenty-five miles from Cincinnati. Here he became acquainted with his future wife.

Miss Hannah Simpson was born in November, 1798, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where she was brought up and educated. In 1818, she, with her father's family, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Claremont county. In June, 1821, Mr. Grant and Miss Simpson married, and they settled at Point Pleasant. On the 27th of April, 1822, their first child was born. As is not unfrequently the case in such circumstances, there was no little discussion on the subject of naming the illustrious stranger. Finally, the following method was adopted of solving the difficulty. The various names which had been suggested were placed in a hat and shaken together, and it was agreed that the first one drawn out should be adopted. That name was "Ulysses," and the future Lieutenant-General was called Ulysses Simpson Grant, receiving for his middle name the maiden name of his mother. This simple but truthful statement of the facts will serve to refute the various absurd stories which have been floating about concerning the General's name.

About a year after the birth of the General, Mr. Grant removed to Georgetown, the county seat of Brown county, where he settled himself permanently in the tanning business. Here five other children were born to him, four of whom are still living. Mr. Grant profited by his own early experience, and gave all his children a good education. Indeed, he did rather more than that, for we find him writing to a friend that last Spring he divided one hundred and twenty thousand dollars among his four children, leaving enough for the support of himself and wife. He did not include the General in this division, as he was in the receipt of a large salary from the Government.

In very early life Ulysses showed a great aptness for business, which he always executed with promptness and energy. He was fond of study, and when he attended school learned very rapidly, especially those branches that involved mathematics. In his manners he was quiet, modest and unassuming, and it is related of him that his playfellows always, by universal consent, made him their leader. Great stories are told of his fondness for horses and skill in managing them. It is related that when quite a small boy he took hold of a balky team, the owner of which, although an experienced driver, had been unable to make them pull, and in a very few minutes the horses started off as if they had been the freest going team in the world. At seventeen years of age Ulysses began to reflect upon his future career, and expressed to his father a desire to be educated, rather than follow the tanning business. Mr. Grant assented, and suggested West Point, which fully met the boy's wishes. As there was not supposed to be a vacancy in the district at the time, Mr. Grant wrote to Hon. Thomas L. Hamer, who represented the district, to inquire if Ulysses could not be admitted to fill some vacancy. The letter was received by Mr. Hamer on the last day of his term, and it happened that the district had just become vacant by the failure of the cadet previously appointed. Mr. Hamer therefore directed the appointment of Ulysses, who at once went to West Point, passed an examination and was admitted a cadet. In 1843 he graduated, and was assigned to the Fourth Infantry as Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Soon afterward the Mexican war broke out, and Lieutenant Grant served through the whole of it, being present at every battle except Buena Vista.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF REBEL HISTORY.

BENJAMIN'S ORDER FOR BRIDGE-BURNING AND MURDER.

DURING the trial of the guerrilla leader Dick McCann, at Nashville, last week, the prisoner put in the following order as a part of his defence, claiming that he acted under it in murdering an East Tennessean named Horne, who was hanged by a court-martial:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Va.

SIR:—Your letter of the 17th inst., has been received, and I have the honor to inform you in reply, that the course you are pursuing towards the traitors in East Tennessee does not meet the approval of this department. You will please to observe the following instructions:

1. All such as can be identified as having been engaged in bridge-burning are to be tried summarily, by drumhead court-martial, and, if found guilty, executed on the spot by hanging. It would be well to leave their bodies hanging in the vicinity of the burnt bridges.

2. All such as have not been so engaged are to be treated as prisoners of war, and sent with an armed guard to Tuscaloosa, Ala., there to be kept imprisoned at the depot selected by the government for prisoners of war. Whenever you can discover that arms are concealed by these traitors, you will send out detachments, search for and seize the arms. In no case is one of the men known to have been up and in arms against the government, to be released on any pledge or oath of allegiance. They are all to be held as prisoners of war, and held in jail till the end of the war. Such as come in voluntarily, take the oath of allegiance, and surrender their arms, are alone to be treated with leniency.

Your vigilant execution of these orders is earnestly urged by the government.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War.
Brigadier-General W. H. Carroll, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WHERE THE REBEL BOND LIST CAME FROM.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* tells this story:

The list of holders of Confederate stock which appeared in the New York papers a few weeks ago, having been the subject of much comment in England, I think it right to tell you what I know about the document. On the 8th of September (about a week, I believe, before the list was published), I saw Mr. Seward for the first time at the Foreign Office. In the course of conversation he said to me, "Pray what has Mr. — (naming a gentleman) made by his stock in the Confederacy?" I answered that I knew nothing about it, but thought it very improbable that the gentleman in question had ever held any of the stock. He rang a bell and said to the messenger, "Bring that list of British bondholders here." The man brought it, and Mr. Seward said, "We have obtained this from Confederate Agents in Paris. The Confederates are poor now, and are willing to sell all their secrets. Besides, your Vice-Chancellor Page Wood has decided that we are the heirs at law of the Confederacy, and, therefore, we are entitled to their papers." This he said with a smile. He then read the list, to the best of my recollection as it appeared afterward in the papers, together with an account of a meeting at Mr. Beresford Hope's, which you will have seen was published after the list. "Now," said Mr. Seward, handing the papers to me, "you may judge how disinterested was the support English leaders of opinion gave to the Confederacy." I, and a member of the English House of Commons who was present, suggested that these papers were probably not authentic. Mr. Seward said, "I cannot tell that. I only tell you where I got them from. I intend to use them, and we shall see." On looking down the list I said, "I am sure there must be some mistake here," and the member of Parliament made a similar remark when he saw the name of Mr. Gladstone down for £2,000. Mr. Seward, however, merely repeated that Confederate Agents had sold the list in Paris. The papers were foolscap sheets, fastened together a by piece of blue ribbon in the corner. I now know that they were in the handwriting of the American Minister at Paris, Mr. Bigelow. Of this, I repeat, there is not the slightest doubt. I heard no more of the list until one morning I saw all the newspapers shouting over it. It was sent from Washington in the Associated Press dispatch, and appeared simultaneously in all the journals, the *Herald* being guiltless of the fabrication. After a few days interval, the second instalment was published in the same manner. I think it right to add that, in my belief, Mr. Seward was as much deceived as any one by the imposture, and that Mr. Bigelow is the

person chiefly responsible for putting it in circulation. Thinking the affair rather curious and that it might turn up again one day, I made a few notes about it after I left Mr. Seward, and from them I give you this short statement.

THE FENIAN FUND.

(From Punch.)

It is not often that we reproduce a mere article of news, without comment of our own; but we feel it the duty of every English journalist to give as much publicity as possible to the strange and disgraceful facts revealed in the following list of American contributions to the Fenian fund. The list itself was found among the papers upon the person of one of the Americans who were arrested in the *Australian*, on the 14th inst., and has been published among the evidence taken at the Castle. Only the gravest considerations would induce us to depart from the ordinary custom of this journal in regard to news; but in presence of impending crisis the case is exceptional.

Contributions received, or promised, in New York, Washington and Boston, to the fund in aid of the Irish Patriotic Fenians:—

Amount already credited.....	\$8,937,206
Hon. Charles Sumner.....	1,000
William Cullen Bryant.....	1,000
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, <i>New York Times</i>	1,000
Miss Anna E. Dickinson.....	500
Hon. Horace Greeley, <i>Tribune</i>	500
Hon. Erastus Brooks, <i>Express</i>	500
James Gordon Bennett.....	3,000
Mr. Prime, <i>Journal of Commerce</i>	100
Rev. H. W. Beecher.....	1,000
Lester Wallack.....	50
General Couch.....	1,000
General Grant.....	3,000
Morton McMichael, Philadelphia.....	500
Judge Ludlow.....	1,000
Governor Sharkey.....	40
Hon. Gideon Wells.....	500
Henry W. Longfellow.....	20
Mrs. D. P. Bowers.....	50
Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.....	100
Bachelors at Astor House Hotel.....	2,000
The Waiters at Delmonico's.....	40
"Fanny Fern," per N. P. Willis, Esq.....	5
Herr Maretzek.....	20
Messrs. Harper.....	10,000
A few actors at the Bowery.....	25
Editor of the <i>Atlantic Monthly</i>	50
Washington Thumb, Esq. (father of General T. Thumb).....	12
Artemus Ward Esq.....	20
Hon. Benjamin Wood, <i>Daily News</i>	100
Firemen of the Plunging Brigade.....	80
The Bishop of Alabama.....	50
Edwin Forrest.....	10
The Davenport Brothers, per D. L. Boucault, Esq.....	10,000
Bayard Taylor, Esq.....	100
General Lee.....	50
The Original Christy Minstrels.....	150
President Johnson's Laundress.....	20
Phineas Barnum (promised).....	1,000
Rev. Brigham Young.....	100
A few of his wives.....	267
Angiotestator.....	1
American papers please copy.	

The findings of the Court in Mr. Ethridge's case have been promulgated. Mr. Ethridge was acquitted; though found guilty of several of the charges and specifications. General Thomas disapproves the findings, and administers a sharp rebuke to the Court for their neglect of duty, and want of dignity as officers. The altered condition of Tennessee, in the judgement of General Thomas, does not require the re-arrest of Mr. Etheridge, and he is, therefore, set at liberty, and the Court that tried him is dissolved. The General says: "The Commission evidently failed to appreciate the grave nature of the case brought before it, and to manifest a due respect for the dignity and interest of the Government it represented; and instead of being an instrument of justice and the guardian of the military authority it was appointed to uphold, by its arbitrary and inconsiderate action, it has enabled Emerson Ethridge to succeed in his attempt to do as much injury as possible to the Government, without subjecting himself to personal harm."

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—THE HIGHEST PRICE AWARDED TO THE GROVER & BAKER MACHINES.—On Monday morning Earl Russell announced the awards to the successful exhibitors in the International Exhibition, Dublin, and the Prizes were afterwards presented by the Duke of Leinster. Among the exhibitors who obtained Medals were the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, Liverpool and London, this being the fifteenth first-class prize gained by these Machines this season.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

THE SYRACUSE, N. Y., *Standard*, of the 13th, says:—Brevet Major-General Barnum, the newly-elected State Prison Inspector, left Syracuse this morning for Boston, to assume the duties of his new command of the Eastern Department.

MARRIED.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

FORD—DARLING.—On Wednesday evening, November 8, at the Madison Avenue Baptist church, by Rev. Henry R. Weston, D. D., Lieutenant R. O. N. FORD, U. S. Marine Corps, to SOREN E. DARLING, eldest daughter of Hon. William A. Darling, of New York city. Philadelphia papers please copy.

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world.

They make the weak strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya

Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended

to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels

and Saloons. Only genuine when Cork is covered by our private U. S. Stamp. Beware

of counterfeits and refilled bottles.

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A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and

largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the

face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c.

It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration.

It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c.

It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation.

It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin.

It yields a subdued and lasting perfume.

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It contains no material injurious to the skin.

Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers.

It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

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(Special Notice.)

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the best in the world.

Avoid the shameless upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, even to the advertisement. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, or enclose stamp for circular.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

PAYMASTERS.—An experienced Paymaster's Clerk desires a situation. Can give good references and recommendation from last employer. Address (stating ship and station) HENRY CASEY, Portsmouth, Va.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 6, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain Wm. Rogers Taylor, U.S.N., at the Ordnance Yard, Washington, D. C., on Monday, November 20, 1865, at 12 noon, a lot of 1,200 barrels of Navy Cannon and Musket Powders.

Samples of these powders can be seen, until the day of sale, at the Ordnance Office, with the description and quantity of each kind attached.

The powders must be removed by the purchasers within five days from the day of sale. Terms cash in Government funds.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM



ELASTIC STITCH

AND

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SEWING MACHINES,

495 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

1865: ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS, 1865: Commencing Monday, November 6, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

Trains leave Twenty-Sixth Street.
8 15 a. m. Mail Train for Chatham, stopping at all stations.
9 45 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
11 00 a. m. Albany and Troy Express Train.
2 30 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
4 00 p. m. Albany and Troy Express Train.
4 10 p. m. Pawling Train, stopping at all stations.
5 00 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6 40 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8 30 p. m. William's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

GOING SOUTH.

Passengers Landed at Twenty-Sixth Street.
5 30 a. m. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6 30 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
5 45 a. m. Pawling Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, Scarsdale, Bronxville, William's Bridge, Fordham and Mott Haven.
8 00 a. m. Mail Train, from Chatham, stopping at all stations.
8 10 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
11 30 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
Troy 9 30 a. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Chatham, Hillsdale, Millerton, Dover Plains, Pawling, Brewsters, Croton Falls and White Plains, and at Kinderhook for New York passengers.
4 30 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
Troy 3 10 p. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Chatham, Hillsdale, Millerton, Amenia, Dover Plains, Pawling, Brewsters, Croton Falls, Bedford, White Plains, and at Kinderhook on signal for New York passengers.

N. B.—Tickets and Baggage Checks for Harlem to Hudson River Road good over either Road.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Eng'r and Gen'l Supt.

NEW BOOKS.

THE HUMBUGS OF THE WORLD.

A singularly curious and interesting new book, by P. T. BARNUM, giving an *expose* of all the great humbugs and remarkable impostures that the world ever saw. Price \$1.75.

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An entirely new and charming domestic novel by T. S. ARTHUR, author of "Nothing but Money," "Out in the World," "Light on Shadowed Paths," &c. Price \$1.50.

ARTEMUS WARD, HIS TRAVELS.

A rich and racy new comic book of adventures among the Mormons and Indians, by ARTEMUS WARD, with plenty of illustrations. Price \$1.50.

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A comic work on the West Indies. With fifty drawings by Geo. W. Carleton. Price \$1.50.

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A splendid new English novel, by Sheridan Le Fanu. Price \$1.75.

THE SQUIBBO PAPERS.

An intensely funny new book, by "John Phoenix." Full of comic pictures. Price \$1.50.

Looking Around—A new novel, by A. S. Roe. Price \$1.50.

Orpheus C. Kerr Papers—A THIRD series. Price \$1.50.

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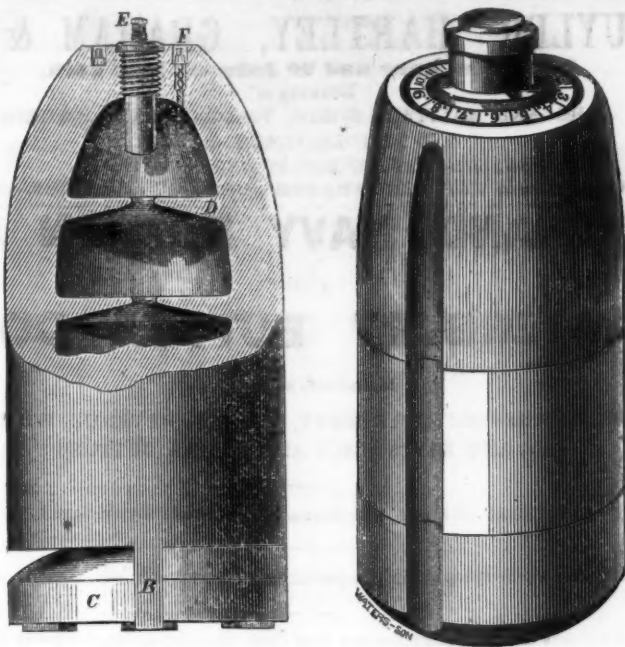
Fairy Fingers—Mrs. Ritchie's (Mowatt) new novel. Price \$1.75.

St. Phillips—New novel by author of "Rutledge." Price \$1.75.

Hugh Worthington—Mrs. Holmes's new novel. Price \$1.50.

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HOTCHKISS IMPROVED SHELL & FUSE.

The above engravings represent the improvement recently introduced into the celebrated Hotchkiss Shell. The cut on the right represents the body of the projectile. B (in the other cut) represents feet or posts passing through the expansive material, which gives the necessary amount of windage for lighting fuses, and is a sure preventive to the twisting or ringing of the expansive material on the shot. The posts also serve as a protection to the expansive material in transportation. C represents the expansive material divided into sections by the posts, B, passing through it, which allows it to expand much easier than it would if it were a solid band. D represents webs or projections extending from the inner surface of the shell nearly to the centre or axis, to prevent premature explosions from friction by dividing the bursting charge in the shell. E is the percussion fuse for exploding the shell on impact. F is an annular slot in the shell, and is cut for lighting in the manner of a Baurman fuse.

At a trial of this projectile, with 30-pounder guns of different twist—one regular twist and the other gaining twist—the range 700 yards, the mean diameter was 2-15 of an inch with the regular twist—9 shots in the bull's eye out of 24 trials. The gaining-twist gun put 6 shots in the bull's eye out of 26 trials, same range; the mean deviation 3-1 inches.

The advantages of this shell are, the passing of the feet or posts through the expansive material, thereby giving the required amount of windage to light fuses, also giving protection to the expansive material in transportation, and a sure preventive against twisting the expansive material on the shot by the velocity of its rotation on the grooves. It is a combination of percussion and time fuses—one entirely independent of the other, so that should one fail, the other is certain to act. The Hotchkiss Shell is approved and in use by the United States Government, who have purchased over two hundred thousand during the Rebellion, which have given universal satisfaction. Our mode of lighting, by means of three grooves running lengthwise on the sides of the shell, which always insures the lighting of the fuse by the gas passing the packing, is the most simple, sure and safest of any mode we have yet seen tried. By this mode, we insure perfect rifled motion to the shell, by entirely closing off the windage, except at the three points.

Private parties or Foreign Governments wishing these shells will be supplied at short notice. Rights for foreign governments for sale. Apply to

HOTCHKISS' SONS,
92 Beekman street, New York.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, October 20, 1865.

Sealed proposals for each class separately will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 29th day of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1866, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may, from time to time, be required:

CLASS No. 1.
13,500 yards of sky blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
5,500 yards of dark blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
2,500 yards dark blue twilled cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of scarlet cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 2.
6,000 yards of 3-4 dark blue flannel for overalls, all wool, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
18,000 yards of 6-4 dark blue flannel for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,500 gray blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
7,500 pairs of woolen socks, three sizes; properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS No. 3.
7,000 yards white linen, for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards white linen, for shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
17,000 yards Canton flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
5,000 yards cotton ticking, for bedsacks.

CLASS No. 4.
1,100 uniform caps, complete, except pompons.
1,200 pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
4,000 fatigue caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
1,400 stocks.

CLASS No. 5.
500 gross coat buttons, (eagle).
250 gross jacket buttons, (eagle).
75 gross vest buttons, (eagle).
1,000 pairs yellow metal crescents and scale straps.
75 sets epaulette bullion, for sergeants and corporals.
1,000 sets epaulette bullion, for privates.
50 red worsted sashes.
6,000 yards yellow binding.
2,000 yards red cord.
50 swords, for sergeants.
40 swords, for musicians.
25 drums, (tenor), complete.
20 drum slings.
200 batter drum heads.
50 snare drum heads.
150 drum cords.
50 sets of drum snares.
25 boxwood "B" files.
50 pairs of drum sticks.

CLASS No. 6.
8,000 army boots, (infantry pattern).
CLASS No. 7.
500 cartridge-boxes, with magazines.
1,800 bayonet scabbards, with frogs attached:

900 percussion cap pouches.
600 cartridge-box belts.
700 waist-belts.
250 waist-plates.
25 sword frogs.
CLASS No. 8.
1,000 knapsacks.
200 haversacks.
200 canteens.
300 musket slings.

CLASS No. 9.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz: Watch coats.
Uniform coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Fatigue coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Woolen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Linen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Flannel shirts.
Flannel shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel sacks.
Red and blue jackets, for boys.
Bedsacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, Marine Corps, 226 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, and at the Marine Station, Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled; and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guaranty:

FORM OF GUARANTY.
The undersigned, of _____, in the State of _____, and _____, of _____, in the State of _____, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of _____, for supplies as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____ and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.
Witness: E. F.
I hereby certify that the above-named _____ are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guaranty.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.
No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guaranty.
Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.
The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.
Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps for 1866," and addressed to—
Major WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

WHERE I CAN INSURE,
WHAT I CAN INSURE AGAINST,
AND
WHAT IT WILL COST ME.

I CAN INSURE IN THE
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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, HALF A MILLION.
AGAINST EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT
that can happen to me on Sea or Land.

I can insure my Life on the purely Mutual Plan either by an Endowment, or a Life Policy, or a Ten-Year Non-forfeiture Policy.

\$25 secures a General Accident Policy for \$5,000, with a Weekly Compensation of \$25.

\$10 secures a Marine Policy for \$10,000 for a voyage to any European port, covering loss of life at sea from accident.

\$167 35 per annum secures an Endowment Policy of \$5,000, with profits payable at the age of 50, or at death to a person 25 years of age.

\$96 90 per annum secures a Life Policy of \$5,000, with profits, to a person 25 years of age. A Loan of one-third of the Premium, or Life, or Endowment Policy, will be given, if required, without note.

POLICIES ISSUED AT ONCE.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED for General Accident Policies.

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BY FRANCIS PARKMAN,

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"Mr. Parkman has that prime merit of an historian, the conscientious study and comparison of original documents. He has that hearty enthusiasm, which gives warmth and life alike to subject and reader, making his books wholesome reading for both old and young."—*North American Review*.

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SALE OF NAVY CANNON.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, NOV. 10, 1865.
Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, there will be sold at public auction at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., one hundred and ninety-five (195) old cannon.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money is to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale, and at the expense of the purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

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These watches are all Hunting Cases and of three sizes, the smallest being for Ladies. A case of six will be sent for \$125. A single one sent in a handsome case for \$25. They will readily sell for three times their cost. We also import a very superior finished and elegant watch which we can sell for \$30 each, or \$150 per case of six. These are also hunting cases and for Ladies and Gent. Persons ordering watches, C.O.D., will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order. Orders for any kind of watches promptly and faithfully fulfilled. Address

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